The Weekly Post.

ONE COPY, ONE YEAR, $2 00. PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY, MAY 22, 1875. IN CLUBS OF FIVE OR OVER, $1 50.

THE MAY QUEEN.

ADAPTED TO A BACKWARD SEASON.

If you're waking, call me early, call me early, mother, dear,
And see that my room is warm, mother, and the fire is burning clear!
And tallow my nose once more, mother, once more ere you go away,
For I'm to be Queen o' the May, mother, I'm to be Queen o' the May.

It froze so hard last night, mother, that really I couldn't break,
The ice in my little pitcher, mother, till I thought the poker to take!
You'll find it there on the hearth, mother—but, oh, let the hot brick stay,
For I'm to be Queen o' the May, mother, I'm to be Queen o' the May.

I shall put on my aqua skutern outside of my sealskin coat,
And two or three yards of flannel, dear, will go around my throat;
And you'll see that the boneset-tea, mother—is drawn while your child's away,
For I'm to be Queen o' the May, mother, I'm to be Queen o' the May.

Little Effie shall go with me, if her nose is fit to be seen,
And you shall be there too, dear mother, to see me made the Queen,
Providing the doctor'll let you: and if it don't rain instead,
Little Johnny is to take me a part of the way on his sled.

So, if you're waking, call me early, call me early, mother, dear,
For to-morrow may be the chilliest day of all the glad new year!
For to-day is the thirtieth, mother, and blessed if your child can say
If she ain't an April fool, mother, instead o' the Queen o' the May

BRET HARTE.

THE MAIL CARRIER.

A STORY OF THE WINTER OF 1864.

In the frontier town of Nebraska lived John Dalton. This name had fallen into such a state of neglect and non use that it would scarcely have been recognized by the old associates of its lawful owner, and even to him, I doubt not, would have sounded strangely.

He was better known, particularly on the borders, as Captain Jack.

After his own simple fashion he was a character with a history. His title he won gallantly, and wore easily.

One day in the Rocky Mountains a small party of miners, surrounded by an overpowering number of Indians, retreated into a canon. For three days and nights, with little intermission, the combat continued. On the first day the leader of the gallant little band fell, and Dalton then a youth, was selected on account of his cool, determined bravery to carry on the defense.

When relief came, he was found behind an extemporized barricade, at the entrance of the canon, his companions either dead or wounded, holding his post with a desperate courage which would have abated with death only.

His lines had not fallen in pleasant places. He had been a participant and leader in wild scenes of adventure and danger which, like so many throes, attended the development of the great west. He had belonged to that hardy class which forms the first line of the advance guard of civilization—those who go ahead and open the way, throw the first rude bridge across the mountain torrent, first penetrate into the wilds of the enemy, are the scouts and videttes, fall bravely and die in remote places, unknown and unnoticed. When the history of the conflict is written their names are not on the rolls of fame.

Firm, brave, honest and true, Dalton early acquired an ascendancy over his companions. Quiet and unassuming, his words always carried weight. His life had been furrowed by hardship; his body bore the marks of many struggles, but his nature had escaped without a blemish. A nobler, kindlier heart never beat. As husband, father, and friend he had no superior.

At the time I presented him to the reader he was fully fifty years old, but was still in his prime; tall and swarthy, no flesh to spare, plenty of bone and muscle and awkwardness, his head covered with a shock of sandy hair, flecked with gray, his beard shaggy, his features angular. Held to the accepted standard of beauty, he had nothing to commend him, unless we except his large blue eyes, as gentle in expression as those of a maiden, and beaming with good will to man.

Naturally methodical and fond of quiet, he sought a peaceful ending to a stormy career, and had as he expressed it, "settled down." With his small earnings he bought a cottage, and for an avocation carried the mail between two little towns in Nebraska some fifteen miles apart.

The winter of 1864 is memorable for its severity. Accounts from all parts of the country added to the long list of suffering and death. Many perished with cold at their very thresholds, in the thoroughfares of cities where relief was on every side, strong men fell and were buried in the snow. A black year in the annals of the poor.

One morning of that year the thermometer way down below zero, John Dalton, mounted on his faithful horse, received the mail. For five years, come and go, promptly to the minute, in good weather and also in bad, excepting only Sundays, and the day when his first-born was buried in the churchyard, he made his daily journey.

He took the old familiar road, passed by his humble home without appearing to notice it, and, as was his wont, stopped on the summit of a knoll commanding the east front of the cottage, and only a few yards from it, for what he called his "blessing." At the window stood his wife and an infant in her arms, the wee thing waving its hand and smiling. On either side were a little boy and girl, each mounted on a chair, the better to get a last look at the father who was so dear to them.

This was the good-by that warmed the man's blood, and made his lips quiver with a smile, and sent him on his way rejoicing.

The sun shone brightly, making the frost-covered prairie glisten; the sky was deep and blue.

Between its terminal, the road had two distinctive features, about five miles apart. One was a tall tree, known as the Lone Tree, the other was called Bacon's Run, a ravine bordered by a thin growth of stunted timber. On the line of the road, or in proximity to it, there was no habitation or shelter for man or beast. The prairie was high and rolling.

The first part of the journey was made in the usual way. At half-past two o'clock in the afternoon, Dalton started on his return. He was not twenty yards away when he was overtaken by the postmaster, who charged him to be diligent in the delivery of a highly important letter, a caution which made potent the fact that the cautioner was a "new hand."

Had Dalton ever failed?

At this time a change had taken place in the weather. A thick haze overspread the sun, paling it to the hue of silver; the wind had shifted to the northeast. These signs had not escaped Dalton's notice. The mountaineer, like the sailor, soon learns that life itself often depends on the quick recognition of the friendly warnings which nature gives to the wayfarer. He scanned the narrowing horizon, and urged his horse to a brisk trot. He reached Bacon's Run, passed it and mounted to the level of the prairie. From this point, on a clear day, the top of the Lone Tree could be outlined; but now the clouds had become so heavy and lowering, and the haze had so thickened, that objects near at hand were indistinct. Melancholy, fitful gusts came passing the traveler from all quarters, as if telling him to hasten. As he looked at the clouds his countenance wore an air of apprehension. He was not kept long in a state of expectancy.

A mote, pure and white, came fluttering down, buffeted by the wind, now here, now there, uncertain where to go. It finally sought refuge on Dalton's furred coat. Others soon followed with hesitation, now stopping and ascending, as though to return to the home whence they came, but finally descending, and seeking rest in obscure hiding places. These insignificant specks became larger, more numerous, bolder, took possession, and covered all things with a garment of white.

The situation was plain; a snow-storm on the prairie was at hand.

Brave men are keenly sensitive to the approach of danger which they resolutely meet.

Dalton thought of the comfortable little cottage by the road side, and the dear ones it contained. One night in the mountains he had battled against the snow, and out of ten companions he was the only survivor of that terrible experience.

The snow now raged with increasing power. The snow-flakes were blown about in blinding myriads. All traces of the road, at best never very clearly defined, were covered. The biting wintry blasts went moaning by; night came prematurely in a wall of darkness; all was a wild waste for the sport of the elements.

Dalton, unable to see an inch ahead, or to form the remotest idea which direction to take, let the reins fall on the horse's neck, leaving him unrestrained to take his way—a cutting commentary on man's boasted reason pitted against animal's instinct. But to guide aright in such a night would make instinct sublime.

The noble steed moved confidently on, plunging into the blackness and darkness—the lonely, desolate unknown. Suddenly he stopped, with an abruptness which nearly threw the rider, who, reaching, touched what seemed to be the trunk of a tree. Extending his hand higher, he grasped what was certainly the limb of a tree, and then all doubt disappeared.

He was at the Lone Tree, only five miles from home and safety.

Here, indeed, was hope, but not unalloyed. Two elements entered to vitiate it, one, the horse seemed falling: the other, the tree was one hundred yards from the highway, a variation which showed that the faithful animal had so far erred, and hinted, why not a further variation in proportion as he lost strength and confidence.

The only solution was to move on. It might be at the bidding of chance; still, motion was absolutely essential to prevent the blood from congealing to the very heart. The rider found it necessary to make the horse feel the rein, to endeavor to impart confidence to him, and to urge him forward. The poor beast was readily obedient, and showed that his own resources being exhausted, he relied on his master. The sympathy existing between them, the fellowship of peril, almost removed the barrier between human and brute creations.

A long time elapsed—it seemed to Dalton many hours—but his only measure of time was his bodily and mental suffering. He endeavored to penetrate the darkness, straining his eyes to a painful tension, in the hope of seeing some friendly light or hearing some human sound—something to tell him he was not all alone.

Fate was mocking him. The horse stood trembling with exhaustion, and could not go another step. He tottered and almost fell on his rider, who, rising and staggering about in the deep snow, struck heavily against an upright object.

Could it be the sign board post which stood on the little knoll just east of his home?

Oh, no! Horror more chilling than the wind and snow! It was the Lone Tree! All those terrible hours he had been moving in a circle!

All this brave struggle had been for nothing. Here was a crisis. One minute of indecision, and the paralyzing cold would conquer; but early training and a noble nature decided. Faithful to the last, Dalton quickly took the mail bag from the saddle, nerved himself for the final effort, and then went floundering in the snow to reach—wherever his destiny should lead him.

Time wore on. Strength and will were ebbing fast. In desperation the unfortunate man endeavored to cry for help, but his indistinct utterances were forced back by the hissing, merciless wind. He was fast losing his mind. His steps were numbered. A lightness came over him.

Was it a cruel mirage that trifled with him? Over the drifts, through the night, shone the bright, cheerful light of a fire, inviting him to comfort and home.

Too late! He uttered a faint cry, then fell in the soft, yielding, deceptive snow.

The storm was victor!

* * * * * * *

Jane Dalton was a cheery, chubby little woman. Of education she could not boast; books and figures were to her unknown quantities. Her world was limited to the little town in which she lived, the capital being bounded by the white fence of her little cottage. But withal, she was of a humble nature, knew how to love, and fulfilled every duty as John Dalton's wife. Thrifty and tidy, she managed well the scanty means at her command, and kept the tins and children's faces shining. A happy wife and mother.

At 6 o'clock of the day in question everything was in readness for her good man's return. The children in bed asleep, the easy shoes and warm coat near the blazing fire on the hearth, supper prepared, and some mysterious liquid in a snug little kettle, emitting odorous, tempting fumes. It was time for his arrival, and he was usually very prompt. Yet he tarried.

The change in the weather had not taken place unnoticed, but had produced in her a kind of indefinite uneasiness, a slight restlessness, and yet it had not particular importance in connection with the absence of her husband, until the clock on the mantel struck seven. Then the wind whistling around the house corners, rattling the doors and shutters, and the snow beating so persistently against the window panes, acquried a painful significance. Her husband was out in the storm, and might at that moment be perishing with cold on the prairie.

This dreadful thought transformed her whole being; the genial expression on her face changed to a terrified look. She went to the window and drew wide the curtain, that the bright firelight might shine out as a haven to guide him who was the light of her humble life. She paced to and fro under a rapidly increasing excitement. The weird sounds made by the storm messengers as they whirled by in the fulfillment of their mission made her start and tremble.

It had grown late, it was half-past eight, and yet no tidings. She fell back into a chair and burst into tears; but this weakness was temporary only. She looked resolutely down into the fire, and made her plan. It was a desperate one, but love is more desperate than hate. If John Dalton did not come by nine o'clock she would go and find him.

Rising with firmness, she went first to her children. They were sleeping peacefully. A kiss for each, a long, lingering look of affection, but no thought that she would never see them again.

She took from the closet a pair of overshoes, and a cloak for herself, a blanket and a flask of brandy for him she was going to seek. Her simple preparations completed, she stood waiting.

It lacked a quarter of 9. There was a noise at the door, like knocks repeated by one who desired entrance. To Jane Dalton's overwrought senses there was the sound of a hand on the door-knob. She rushed to the door to admit her husband: she opened it to let in the howling blast which almost dashed her to the floor. Sadly disappointed, but courageous, she returned to the place before the clock.

In five minutes more the time would be up. Her cloak and hood were on, and she was ready for whatever God had in store for her. She watched the clock like one who waits for some supreme moment in life. The wind seemed to be roughly calling her. Then they lulled a few seconds and she heard a cry—a moan which seemed to freeze her blood.

"That is John," she cried; "he calls me."

Instantly she was out in the night, braving the storm. Where should she go? She could not tell. She went blindly on. A sparrow does not fall without His knowledge. Her steps were guided: her feet struck something buried in the snow. It was the mail bag.

"Thank God!" she cried, and fell on her knees at her husband's side.

Quickly, almost fiercely, she snatched from his body the jealous snow. She rubbed his breast; she chafed his wrists and hands. There was an electricity of love in her touch, which quickly restored warmth and life.

John Dalton arose from that bed of death, saved by his wife.

Together in the little home, by the bright fire, a heartfelt prayer, a kiss for the little ones, an embrace—yes, more than one for the wife, the supper finished, the contents of the snug little kettle not forgotten. John Dalton pressed his hand on his forehead, his face wore a troubled look, then he turned to Jane and said:

"Wife, I almost forgot the mail; an important letter is in the bag, and must be delivered to-night."

A tender voice replied: "No, John; to-morrow will do."

A CRANKY WIFE.

An old man up in Connecticut had a poor cranky bit of a wife, who regularly once a week got up in the night and invited the family to see her die. She gave away her things, spoke her last words, and made peace with heaven, and then about 8 she got up in her usual way and disappointed everybody by going at her household duties as if nothing had happened. The old man got sick of it finally, and went and bought a coffin, a real nice shroud, a wreath of immortelles, with "Farewell, Mary Ann," worked in, and a handful of silver-plated screws. Laying the screw-driver beside the collection, he invited her to holler die once more. "Do it," said he, "and in you go, and this farewell business is over." Mary Ann is at this moment making teacakes for a large and admiring family, while they dry apples in the coffin up in the garret.

AN island, eight acres in extent, is said to have suddenly appeared in the Mississippi river, at Pass-a-l'Outre.

BETTER THAN GOLD.

Better than grandeur, better than gold,
Than rank and title a thousand fold,
Is a healthy body, a mind at ease,
And simple pleasures that always please;
A heart that can feel for a neighbor's woe
And share his joys with a genial glow,
With sympathies large enough to enfold
All men as brothers, is better than gold.

Better than gold is a conscience clear,
Though toiling for bread in an humble sphere;
Doubly blest with content and health,
Untried by the lust of cares or wealth.
Lowly living and lofty thought
Adorn and ennoble a poor man's cot:
For man and morals, or Nature's plan,
Are the genuine test of a gentleman.

Better than gold is the sweet repose
Of the sons of toil when their labors close;
Better than gold is the poor man's sleep,
And the balm that drops on his slumbers deep.
Bring sleeping draughts to the downy bed,
Where luxury pillows his aching head;
His simpler opiate labor deems
A shorter road to the land of dreams.

Better than gold is a thinking mind
That in the realm of books can find
A treasure surpassing Australian ore,
And live with the great and good of yore.
The sage's lore and the poet's lay,
The glories of empires past away;
The world's great drama will thus enfold
And yield a pleasure better than gold.

Better than gold is a peaceful home,
Where all the fireside charities come
The shrine of love and the heaven of life,
Hallowed by mother, or sister, or wife.
However humble the home may be,
Or tried by sorrow with Heaven's decree,
The blessings that never were bought or sold,
And centre there, are better than gold.

THE STAGE-DRIVER'S DARLING

[St. Louis Republican.]

G. S. Cathers is a stage-driver in Colorado. A bright little girl of six summers lives with him and calls him father. The old man and little girl have an extraordinary affection for each other. When they are together they are as happy as angels; when separated they live in the prospect of meeting, and when they meet they behave like children of the same age. Their mutual idolization is well known in Denver, where their home is. About two years ago an officer of the law appeared in Denver with a requisition from the Governor of Pennsylvania for the arrest and delivery of old man Cathers on a charge of abduction. Cathers' friends were so well convinced of his honesty that they warned him of the presence of the officer, and aided in hiding both the old man and child until the officer had departed. Then Cathers explained that he was not the girl's father, but her uncle, and gave a short family history. It was his dead sister's child, whom he was treating as his now, and better, if possible. When his sister was dying she gave the little girl to him, and promised to live for the child and guard her as his own. When his sister's husband married again the father wanted to take the girl away from her uncle, but he fled with his little treasure to the far West. He stopped at Denver and became a stage-driver, and his love for his niece increased tenfold, when an officer came armed with State weapons to wrest his darling from him, and Cathers and his babe hid until the danger was past. Lately another officer came with a requisition from Pennsylvania and sued out a warrant for Cathers' arrest. The Sheriff refused to serve it, and the Pennsylvanian went home empty-handed. Pennsylvania will have to go without that little girl while there are mountain caves in the West.

BOOK COLLECTING MANIA.

The beginning of the absurdly large prices for old books may be said to have commenced at the sale at auction of the library of John, third Duke of Roxburghe, in 1814. His grace had been the most energetic and eminent book collector in the United Kingdom. His library was large and valuable, and the sale lasted over forty-two days. Wealthy collectors assembled in force, and gave high prices for such works as claimed to be rarities. There were 10,120 lots in all, comprising about thirty thousand volumes, and the money paid for them by the bidders at the auction amounted in the aggregate to £23,698. The Duke of Devonshire gave £1060 for the History of Troy, the first book printed by Wm. Caxton in England, in 1471; the bidders were eager to obtain it simply because it was one of a very few copies of that edition known to be still in existence. There were eleven other Caxtons in the catalogue, and the whole twelve brought £546 each on an average. But the great struggle was for Boccaccio's Decamerone, a copy of the first edition printed at Venice by Valdarfar. The book was not very choice in any particular except that it was the first edition, and that hardly any other perfect copy of it was known. The Duke of Roxburghe had given £100 for it some years before. At the sale in 1812 the Marquis of Blandford and Earl Spencer alike set their heads upon possessing it; emulation grew warm; neither one chose to give way to the other, and the Earl did not cease to bid till he had gone up to £2250; the Marquis bid another £10, and carried off the prize for the stupendous sum of £2260—the highest price, it is believed, ever paid for a single volume.

A MYSTERIOUS BILLET.

A correspondent of the Toledo Blade, writing from Hastings, Michigan, says: "About ten miles south of this place, a farmer, while driving some cows through a deep forest adjoining his fields, unexpectedly came upon an unusually large buck stretched out upon the ground, and moaning away the last moments of its existence. The animal was evidently very old, and in a sadly emaciated condition; so the fact that the farmer immediately put a bullet through its head should rather be looked upon as an act of compassion than otherwise. Just as he was about to leave he observed a round lump upon the animal's side, which so attracted his attention that he stopped to examine it. Quickly discovering that close under the skin was deposited a round, hard body, he used his knife and brought to light a silver bullet, such as was used in olden times for the inclosure of secret dispatches. He carried this curiosity to his house, where, after considerable trouble, he succeeded in opening it, and found, to his great surprise, that it contained a message written in cypher upon paper attenuated to a high degree. Otherwise than that the paper was slightly discolored (not sufficieatly, however, to obliterate the characters), neither the bullet nor what it inclosed bore evidence of its late surroundings or of the strange vicissitudes through which it might previously have gone. Several men of science have carefully inspected this relic of the past, and are as much at a loss to decipher the message as they are to satisfactorily explain when and how the bullet came to be lodged in the side of the buck.

ADRIFT ON THE ATLANTIC.

The steamship Metropolis, which left Bermunda on the morning of the 15th of April, and was towed into New York last week, suffered much from the heavy sea which prevailed after leaving Bermuda. An account of the voyage is given by one of the passengers, in which he states, that at the time of starting from Bermuda a strong wind was blowing, and towards night a heavy storm arose, lasting all night. In the morning they found that the foremast and topmast were lost. On the 17th the storm increased and the machinery was greatly damaged. The storm still continued on the 18th. On the 23d they were about 230 miles from Chesapeake Bay, the fog then being very heavy. The next morning they got safely out of the Gulf stream, but on the 25th they were again driven across the Gulf stream. On the 26th they met the Austrian bark Jacob, for New York, which provisioned her and took off five of the passengers. There was much excitement in transferring the passengers, as they had to be lifted from the vessel by means of chairs, and barely escaped being dropped into the sea. On the 27th the food and fuel became short, but the ship was provisioned on May 2d, by the Austrian bark Logmedalen. One passenger was taken on board the schooner Kate Newman, on May 4th. On the 11th they were encountered by the schooner Harriet L. Brooks, bound for Boston. On the 12th the fuel again gave out, and it was very stormy. From all accounts the suffering of the passengers was very great, but fortunately all were saved, and the vessel was not so greatly damaged as the passengers anticipated. The Metropolis was taken into Dutch Island harbor and towed thence to New York.

ADJUSTABLE CONCLUSIONS.

Madame Christine Nilsson-Rouzaud has set a curious fashion, by which she leaves an audience its choice of a denouement. She has provided no less than three endings to Ambroise Thomas' opera of "Mignon." In the French performances, Mignon marries Wilhelm Meister. As this would be very ridiculous to the Germans, especially those acquainted with Goethe's heroine, and as they would be sure to violently condemn any such liberty taken with her, when "Mignon" is given in Germany the heroine dies. Recently Mme. Nilsson has been making a tour of Belgium, and giving "Mignon." As Belgium just now occupies a sort of intermediate place between France and Germany, and the audience in the Belgian theatres are made up mainly of French and Germans, Mme. Nillsson has shrewdly provided a denouement which suits both classes and gives them freedom of choice. As the curtain falls, Mignon sinks into the arms of Wilhelm Meister, and quietly reposes there. The German, if he so choose, can assume that she dies there, and go away satisfied. The Frenchman on the other hand, is at liberty to infer that she swoons away only to recover and ever after live happily as Mrs. W. Meister. The Belgian, being a neutral, we presume takes the neutral view, and regards Mignon as neither dead or married, but indefinitely reposing in a comatose state upon Wilhelm Meister's manly breast.

PYSHIMINY! ISH DOT SO?

There is doubtless such a thing as excessive promptness in emergencies. Presence of mind and determination are admirable qualities in themselves, but it sometimes happens that a decision made upon the spur of the moment is regretted upon a more deliberate survey of the field. This remorse seems to have overtaken lately a worthy Dutchman of Anaka County, Minnesota. The Dutchman was seeking to reach a town at some distance from Sauk Centre, and to accomplish this must drive over the prairie from the latter town. He was unaccustomed to the road and night overtook him with his vehicle fast in a slough and no town in sight. He sought the solitary farm house visible and asked permission to stay till morning, the farmer telling the traveler, however, that it would be necessary for him to sleep with the children or with the farmer himself, as their accommodations were limited. Quick as lightning, the Dutchman expressed his resolution not to sleep with the "bodderation shiltren," so he slept with the farmer. The rest of the story may be given in his own language:

"Vell, in der mornin', ven we comes mit der sthairs down, I see two girls apout seventeen und nineteen years old, und I ask der old man: 'Pees dem girls die shiltren you told me apout?" und he say 'yaw; dem ish mine only shiltren!' und I says to myself, py shiminy! Ish dot so?"—N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

OUR encyclopedias, in a dozen or twenty volumes, are very insignificant affairs when compared with the Imperial Chinese Encyclopedia, of which nearly 100,000 volumes have been published, and it is not yet finished.

FIRST-BORN.

BY MARY E. BRADLEY.

Seventeen years of shine and shadow,
Since the rosy light of morn
Made the sweet June roses redder,
In the hour that you were born:—
Hour that brought to flesh and spirit
Such an ecstacy of pain—
Such a rapture of rejoicing,
As will never come again!

I remember how the tender
Rose of morning flushed the gray,
How the sun with sudden splendor
Changed the dawning into day:
How the dappled clouds went sailing
All across the summer sky,
How the robins trilled and twittered—
When I heard my baby cry

Seventeen years! but I remember
Still the passionate delight
Of that radiant June morning,
After all the weary night.
Haply, born to woman-nature,
It may come to you to learn;
With your own child for a teacher,
Such a story in your turn.

If it ever does, my darling,
May the time be rosy June—
May the robins trill and twitter
Such another happy tune,—
And the child that God shall give you,
All I ask is, it may be
Just the daily joy and comfort
That my first-born is to me!

Scribner for June.

FARM NOTES.

BARKING APPLE TREES TO PROMOTE FRUITFULNESS.

A Bradford county (Pa.) correspondent writes to an exchange: The statement has been going the rounds, without any authority being given, that if unfruitful apple trees are entirely stripped of their bark from the limbs to the roots, they will bear during the next year. He further asks, "Is it correct? will it not be certain death to the tree?" The following reply is made:

To the first question we may answer that we have never been able to find any well authenticated case in which the fruitfulness of a tree has been improved by such a plan: and to the second question we might safely answer both yes or no, with a fair chance of being correct. During the early portion of the season the one depends upon the bark alone for the return of its sap; but after the new wood has in part been deposited between the bark and the old wood, it forms a part of the circulation; and at this stage of growth the old or outer may be removed without any positive injury to the tree, provided care is taken not to bruise or in any way to injure this new wood or inner bark (for it is both or either) so as to impair its functions by such a substitute for the bark. The probability is that if the bark was removed early in the season it would result in the death of the tree; and if removed very late, or after the new wood had hardened, it is likely to result disastrously. One or two of our friends, who have tried the experiment, inform us that the proper time is "during one of the four or five longest days in the year." Since we received the queries of our correspondent we have proposed his question to three of our best Pennsylvania authorities upon pomological questions, one of whom gives us two cases in which the experiment produced neither good nor bad results, and two of them advise caution in dealing with valuable trees.

PRUNING BEES.

Most apiarians would be benefited vastly by having the combs lifted out of each hive just before they gather any quantity of honey to fill the combs and give them a thorough examination; some have too much drone comb which should be cut out; others have ill-shaped or crooked combs which may be straightened or cut out. Brood combs after being in use a few years, get filled up with cocoons so as to reduce the size of the cell and require more labor of the bees to keep them in order than to make new ones. We have extracted out of one cell forty-four cocoons of bee-shrouds which was evident that forty-four bees had been raised in this cell; such combs should be rejected, but never on account of being black or of a dark color.

The dressing up of the combs of a stock of bees, if properly done, will encourage and infuse new industry into them. We have known colonies that were doing little or no good, which, by pruning, were made to pay a large per cent. The combs of each colony should be examined, at least once a year; a carful inspection will do a prosperous colony no harm, while it will aid the defective one.—[Editor Bee Department, Practical Farmer.

TRANSPLANTING TREES.

Every person who has ever transplanted trees, knows that in taking up trees, a large proportion of the roots are cut off, and especially the small feeding roots or spongioles. If we could take up the tree with all the roots, it might then be a possibility that the trees would live, though the change of locality would even then check its growth for a season; but as that is impossible, the next best thing is to reduce the tops in proportion to the loss of roots. Thus the tree will not have a sufficiency of roots to start the growth of all the top, but must first exert what vitality it still has remaining in the formation of new feeding roots, so that by the time these new roots are able to supply the needed nourishment to the tree, there can be very little, if any, growth of the tops; if the trees live at all, they will barely throw out a few sickly leaves.

TO CLEAN A RUSTY PLOW.

Take a quart of water and pour slowly into a half a pint of sulphuric acid. The mixture will become quite warm from chemical action, and this is the reason why the acid should be poured slowly into the water rather than the water into the acid, and let it remain on the iron until it evaporates. Then wash it again. The object is to give the acid time to dissolve the rust. Then wash with water, and you will see where the worst spots are. Apply some more acid, and rub on those spots with a brick. The acid and the scouring will remove most of the rust. Then wash the mouldboard thoroughly with water to remove the acid, and rub it dry. Brush it over with petroleum or other oil and let it be till spring.

COWS.

Do not turn cows directly from the barn to pasture grass, but begin by letting them out a short time in the middle of the day, feeding dry hay morning and night. If there are any roots or small potatoes left in the cellars, feed them immediately, before giving them full feedings at pasture. A little grain should be fed all the time cows are in milk. It keeps up the condition of the animal and makes the flow of milk and the yield of butter and cheese more uniform through the season.

A FEATHERED HUNTER.

The blue crane or heron of California is one of the most useful of the feathered tribe. In a field of alfalfa, where the mounds thrown up by the gophers are the thickest, may be seen the long-legged crane, with its sharp, yellow bill, standing guard over some fresh earth in course of distribution by the greatest pest, next to the squirrel, known to the farmer. Unlike the heron of the swamps and marshes of Florida, its neck is stretched to its full length while watching its prey. It is generally found standing alone in the field, as if it had deserted its kind, and its mission was to act the solitary sentinel of the meadow.

Its bill is sharp, and as the gopher, with his feet and head pushing the soil, comes to the surface, it is sent through him like a dirk-knife, and he is brought out as if on a skewer. The bird seldom misses its mark; when it does, as if disgusted with its blunder, it spreads its wings, and, with its long legs stretched out behind, takes its flight for another field. When the blackbirds flock in great numbers, picking up the scattered grain, the heron will often stand motionless as a stick till the birds gather around within reach, when it will send its sharp bill through one in an instant, and make as delicate a meal as a hunter could wish.

VARIETIES.

BELGIUM has decided to admit women to practice in some branches of the medical profession.

THE baby carriage business is said to be very brisk this spring in Boston, which is regarded as an encouraging sign.

MADAME RISTORI was recently robbed of a number of French gold coins, which were taken from her room at a New York hotel.

A WHOLESALE meat dealer in England was recently committed to prison for three months, for sending diseased meats to the London market.

THE Troy Press announces a new style of stationery, the Beecher note-paper, with a ragged edge. Whatever the writer puts upon it will mean something else.

OVER the shop door of a pork butcher in an English village in an eastern county may be seen a sign-board representing a man in a black coat brandishing a hatchet, with the inscription, "John Smith kills pigs like his father."

A CHILD, it is related, was recently born in Michigan with two complete faces, one in the natural position, and the other at the back of the head. The faces are said to be complete in all particulars, there being two eyes, a mouth, and a nose on each face.

A WESTERN editor appeals to his delinquent subscribers by saying: "This week we have taken in potatoes and pickles on subscription. Now, if you will bring in some vinegar for the pickles and some wood to roast the potatoes, we can live till artichokes get big enough to dig."

GREAT excitement was caused in a rich family in New York by the unaccountable disappearance of a gold snuff box, richly set with brilliants, and equal satisfaction when a young gentlemen of six acknowledged that he had utilized it as a coffin, and buried it with his pet canary in the garden.

WE read in a Memphis paper that "Business in Memphis is reviving, and the city seems entering upon an era of unexampled prosperity." In another column of the same paper we observe the announcement: "Twenty-seven lawyers have died in Memphis since 1870." No comment could make the moral to be derived from these two statements more apparent.

A NEW YORK man was recently fined $25 for cruelty to a dog, in employing the animal to walk on a treadmill to furnish power for a small grinding machine. The man appealed, and the Superior Court confirmed the sentence, laying down the rule that while it was not illegal to use a dog for any useful purpose, it was cruelty to employ one in the manner set forth in the indictment.

THERE is a vast difference between the manners and customs of different cities. In San Francisco, the other day, a school-girl, commanded to sit with the boys as a punishment for some offense, refused, and was horribly beaten. Now, in Brooklyn the same mode of treatment is regarded as a reward of merit, and the best conducted girls in the school are those who are occasionally permitted to sit in the boys' row.

THE ladies have all got the neuralgia in their shoulders from wearing spring clothes, and many new dresses are supplemented across the back by porous plasters, and next to a vest front a mustard poultice is generally most worn. Young ladies alternate between a necklace for street wear and a flannel rag for the house. Diamonds are worn in the ears with much effect abroad, but a lock of cotton and a little roast onion is the usual adornment at home. Pearl powder is applied to the shoulders for full dress, but camphorated oil and hartshorn liniment are considered very pretty also by the sufferers. Silk stockings, with colored clockings, are the things for low-slashed shoes, but pails of hot mustard water and warm bricks are also much worn on the feet.—[Boston Post.

Weekly Post.

Pittsburgh, Saturday, May, 22, 1875.

PRICE, the brave express messenger has been voted $1,000 in gold. Had it been $10,000 it would have been worthily bestowed.

SECRETARY FISH'S cook and butler both state positively that Don Hamilton don't intend to resign his portfolio. That ought to settle the matter finally.

SHEETS, the Sixth Auditor of the Treasury, it is said has a very uncertain tenure of office. His Alabama record in electing Spencer to the Senate ought to endear him to Grant's heart.

WILL the Senate expel Spencer when it convenes in December next? We are afraid not. The Administration must keep its scoundrels in the Senate or the majority will be agains it.

THE Sixth Auditor of the Treasury, Mr. Sheats, of Alabama, being wholly unfit for the office he holds, and everything else except bribing Legislatures, is to be given a Consulship to get him out of the Treasury Department. Poor Douglass didn't receive so much consideration.

THE youth, O'Connor, who a few years ago undertook to shoot Queen Victoria with an empty pistol that had neither lock, stock, nor barrel, has been again arrested for being in suspicious proximity to a drawing-room given by her majesty at Buckingham Palace. The doctors said he was possessed with homicidal and suicidal impulses, and he was sent to the Insane Asylum.

Some people are wondering why the President and Zach Chandler have been together so much within the last few days. This fact is not at all strange in view of the recent seizure of whisky. They are sampling it to see whether it is "crooked" or not. When Zach satisfied himself on this point, he will again start out with a Navy revolver in search of "Dion Pot" of the Capital.

MR. BIGGAR, a Home Rule Member of Parliament, recently had the Prince of Wales ejected from the gallery of that body, under the rules, and on the ground that he was a "stranger." He couldn't eject President Grant on any such grounds. He is by no means a "stranger" in the lobby of Congress when any force bills or salary grabs are up for consideration.

THE Philadelphia Evening Bulletin has a long story from Washington, telling how Grant has received a letter threatening him with assassination unless, within ten days, he renounces publicly all Third Term aspirations. A more foolish lie than this long rigamarole was never invented, and must have been the joint production of Ben Butler and Landaulet Williams. The real subject of this story is to help Grant in his Third Term scheme, and put him in the light of a martyr before the people. But the thing will be a failure. It is too transparent to deceive anybody.

THE present collegiate year of Princeton College, Princeton New Jersey, is the one hundred and twenty-eighth of that institution. The annual catalogue has just been issued. The College contains 18 professors and tutors, 1 lecturer, and one vacant chair. There are 408 students, the fellows numbering 7; the seniors, 77; the juniors, 133; sophomores, 97; freshmen, 89; students of sciences, 25. Of these New York has 88; New Jersey, 88; Pennsylvania 85; Maryland 27. There are representatives in the college from twenty-eight of the States, Washington Territory, District of Columbia, Syria and Japan.

OWING to the curtailment of the appropriation for the State Bureau of Satistics of Labor and Agriculture, there are not funds sufficient to enable the Deparment to give each county in the State its proper place in the next annual report, unless some of the more enterprising and public spirited citizens of each county, as a labor of love, aid in the work by compiling and forwarding the statistics from their own localities. By so doing, the report may be made very complete and valuable. All persons who thus contribute will be duly credited in the report. To do justice to the Agricultural, Mineral and Manufacturing interest will need the hearty co-operation of representative men in each of these interests all over the State. In view of the circumstances we trust that some one or more of our leading citizens will see that Allegheny county's interests are not neglected. Would it not be wise to call a meeting at an early day to secure a concert of action in this matter. All statistical information should be forwarded to W. Hayes Grier, Chief of the Bureau of Statistics, at Harrisburg.

SUPPRESSING THE TRUTH.

The telegraph Thursday morning conveyed to the press of the entire country, from Montgomery, the capital of Alabama, one of the most astounding and starling chapters of political history ever published in this country. It consisted principally of the sworn testimony of Republicans and members of a former Legislature of Alabama, reciting the villainous practices by which a majority of the people of that State were disfranchised, and one George E. Spencer, a carpet-bag adventurer and ex-bar keeper, was elected to the United States Senate to represent the State of Alabama.

Such an array of startling facts, showing the danger to which self-government has been subjected, and the shameless trampling down of the rights of citizenship and public honesty, has never yet been presented to the American people for their serious consideration. But so far as the readers of our three morning contemporaries are concerned, they will never know anything about it, unless they seek their information elsewhere. The Dispatch, that from time to time boasts of its independence, supresses every line of it, while the Commercial and Gazette print some forty lines of the dispatch, wholly omitting its pith.

That these journals are pursuing a system of suppression, in the vain hope of saving the Radical party from an overwhelming defeat at the polls this Fall, we are entirely satisfied. They felt that they would not dare to lay this sworn testimony of Republican officeholders before their readers, lest every decent man among them become disgusted with a party and an Administration that have been aiding and abetting such scoundrelism, and cast their ballots against them. Hence, nothing was left to our partisan contemporaries but to suppress the report and hide the truth from their readers.

But this story, as told by the official report, and the sworn testimony before the Committee of the Alabama Legislature, deserves to be epitomized. At the election in Alabama in 1872, this man Spencer made up his mind to be elected United States Senator, and laid his plans accordingly. Being satisfied that the Democrats had a majority in the State, and would elect a majority in the Legislature, Spencer visited Gen. Terry at Louisville, and had a sufficient number of Federal troops sent into Alabama to terrify and intimidate the Democrats from voting.

But even this failed, for the Democrats elected a majority of the Legislature, so that Mr. Spencer had to resort to different tactics. After the election, a separate Court Room Legislature was organized, because it was feared that if both parties met together, the Democrats could control the organization and defeat Spencer. Republicans who opposed Spencer were bought over with money and promises of appointments to office in order to get a quorum for the Court Room body. Men were sent for and paid to come and represent counties not only without certificates of election but without any pretence of election, in order to defeat a quorum in the Capitol Legislature. One member was bribed by Hinds, and another was drugged to insensibility.

The money used in corrupting members was borrowed from Postmasters and revenue officials, and it is fair to presume has been wholly lost to the government. When a compromise was proposed by Attorney-General Williams, it was found that unless one Democratic Senator could be unseated and a Republican seated in his stead the record would show that the Court Room Legislature had no quorum in the Senate, and that Spencer's election was void. Thereupon, one Glass, the Republican Senator from Macon county, was paid from three to five hundred dollars to pair off with a Democratic Senator in what was known as the Miller and Martin contest, and violate his pledge. The Lieutenant Governor, McKinstry, was to rule and Republican Senators were to sustain his rulings, so as to settle the contest before notice of the treachery could be conveyed to the absent Democratic Senator.

The testimony of Robert Barber, a Republican, and Clerk of the Court Room Lower House and also of the Consolidated or Compromise Lower House, reveals the means by which Spencer's election to the Senate was secured. Barber was put in special charge of Spencer's election, with all the money and offices necessary to bribe the greedy carpet-bag sharks that composed the bogus Legislature. J. J. Hinds, not unknown to infamy was also one of Spencer's friends, while C. C. Sheets, the present Sixth Auditor of the Treasury was another, as also were Col. W. H. Betts, D. C. Whiting, known in connection with a a bold attempt to rob several Pittsburgh gun dealers last Fall, through swindling orders for arms and ammunition, Charles Pelham, U. S. Marshal and A. R. Baker, all known in connection with the Hays bogus outrages and other kindred villainies, pending the election of 1874.

This distinguished coterie of bribers and conspirators learned that $2,000, had been raised to disaffect the members of the Lowndes county delegation against Spencer and that it had been deposited subject to the order of Senator Jones: this they afterwards found to be untrue, but not knowing any better then, Barber was instructed to say to Senator Jones that they had $2,500 subject to his order, conditional upon his holding the Lowndes county delegation in the Court Room assembly; learning that Jones was attending a colored ball, Barber sent J. N. Beach to interview him and report; Sandy Bynum, John C. Hendrix and Barber were selected to watch the Lowndes county representatives, except Hunter, all night; just before day, Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms Dan Norwood came out of the house where they were staying, and Barber gave him five dollars to return and wake them and tell them he wanted to see them; they came out and went to the Madison House, where Spencer had ordered a breakfast for their special benefit; Barber then went to Spencer's room and informed him that he had them; he told him to conduct them to his room which he did; he told them that Spencer had made up his mind to give each of them an appointment, and Spencer, who was present, promised them route agencies; during the night he left Bynum on watch and went to Spencer's room to suggest the propriety of sending to Lowndes county for Bryant; Bryant arrived next day, and, as he understood, received $300 from Hinds; this seemed to fix the Lowndes county delegation all right; the Legislature convened that morning; the Lowndes county delegation were present and voted for Spencer.

Barber was also authorized to promise every man an office who would vote for Spencer in addition to the money paid by way of bribes for the same purpose. Barber and his clan of conspirators, according to his own sworn statement, used every possible means to defeat a quorum in the Capitol or legal Leeislature, and the night before the election of United States Senator two of them were bribed to absent themselves while a third was drugged into insensibility and lay insensible at the time of Spencer's bogus election to the Senate.

The witness proceeded to detail how Baker and Chisholm, two men from distant counties, generally known to have been not elected, were sent for and induced by the promise of office to enter the Court Room Legislature as representatives of their respective counties and proceeds as follows: "Baker was appointed as Clerk of the House Committee on Internal Improvements by Gen. Dustan, the Chairman; he told me that he had also been promised a Federal appointment, and he was afterwards appointed U. S. Marshal for the Northern District of Alabana; after the consolidation of the two Legislatures, Chisholm was appointed to a position in the Custom House in Mobile."

He also testified further, that pending the campaign, the internal revenue Assessor, Low H. Mayer, wrote him a detailed plan of the campaign with troops, which he communicated to Spencer, and which was finally adopted. The troops were to be sent whereever needed, ostensible for the purpose of protecting revenue officers and breaking up illicit distilleries, but really for political uses and purposes. Numerous letters from Senator Spencer, corroborating almost every particular testified to by the witness Barber, were submitted to the Committee and are embodied in its report, proving beyond all shadow of doubt that Spencer deliberately went into the conspiracy to elect himself Senator and defeat the will of the people of Alabama.

This is, in brief, the story of unheard of villainy and political corruption that the Dispatch, Commercial and Gazette refuse to lay before their readers, for fear of injuring the future prospects of Radicalism here in Pennsylvania, and in the hope that their readers will never see this chapter of carpet-bag scoundrelism. Vain hope! Such villainous outrages cannot be concealed, neither will they and the party leaders that uphold them, go unpunished, or escape the scourge or public indignation.

DEATH BED REPENTANCE.

After the election last Fall, in which the Republican Ringsters were overwhelmingly defeated, the organs affected to treat the flood as a mere Autumn shower, which would not affect the party permanently. They pretended in lengthy and continuous harangues that there were no abuses to reform, nor Rings to abolish, that Democratic leaders had misled the people by misrepresensing the situation. They have gotten over this bravely, and are now on their knees to an outraged constituency, begging to be trusted once more, and prolific with promises to get rid of Rings, and reform abuses. Having been brought face to face with stubborn and immovable resistance to further plundering, they might have obtained some credit for honesty, had this contrition been manifested a little earlier, but it now bears the stamp of a death bed confession, when the sinner can no longer offend.

The Dispatch admits the force of the logic of events and bows to the situation as follows:

> Reforms are needed in the Republican party. This is universally admitted, and the strongest denunciation of Third Termism will have no effect till these reforms are effected. Of this Rings and officeholders should take notice before it is too late. There was a time when the great body of the Republican party never stopped to ask who or what a man was, provided he gave in his adherence to the general principles laid down by that party. But a very different course must be pursued now; both men and principles must be strictly inquired into. It is not sufficient for a man to carry an election in a strong Republican district for him to announce that he is a firm believer in the principles of the party under whose auspices he expects to attain position; he must be known to be a man of integrity, and free from all corrupting influences. In making their nominations conventions must have a due regard not only for the qualifications but the honesty and integrity of the persons whom they nominate. The people will no longer swallow a man merely because he says he believes in a certain political creed, he must be known to have a due regard for their interests, as well as his own individual promotion. Men cannot, with certainty of being elected, be put in nomination for office who are known to be devoid of all principle, and who, if only persuaded that they would be successful, would run on any ticket.

The Gazette also, feels the screws tightening, and declares, seventhly:—

> 7. The effect of this, if it remains unrepealed, will be the defeat of every candidate nominated for a county office, who is supposed to be involved in this proceeding. We are receiving, and it is our duty to state it, while there is time to amend, communications from all parts of the county, in which the declaration is unhesitatingly made, that unless this wrong is redressed, the obnoxious features of the county ticket shall be defeated. And we know that this threat will be carried out. If those who are managing want to ride the party to death, we suppose they can do it, but they shall bear the responsibility distinctly and clearly. It seems amazing that any set of political managers should be willing to take such risks; yet such seems to be the case. Let all concerned mark this: if public feeling in the party in this county is not mollified, the county ticket will be partially defeated, and a majority given against the State ticket that will insure its certain defeat in the State.

THE LATEST HUMBUG.

Some of our morning contemporaries prominently publish the story about the threat to assassinate Grant, to which we briefly referred in our last issue, and which appeared originally in the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin, as a special correspondence from Washington. A more silly and ridiculous story was never written and printed, in the desperate hope of saving the Radical party from the Third Term fever with which it is now affected.

The gist of the article in question is to explain why President Grant has not publicly declared that he was not a candidate for a Third Term, with the ulterior design of aiding his chances in that direction, by making the public believe that he stands in danger of assassination, at the hands of his own political associates who have been disappointed in getting office. The authors of the foolish canard imagine that if they can create the impression upon the public that Grant's life has been jeopardized on the question of a tenure of office, that a wide-spread popular movement will carry him into office for a third time.

For nearly two years, it has been well known that Grant has been scheming for a Third Term, and all the efforts of his political associates, who see in his ambition the certain destruction of the Radical party, to induce him to renounce any such intentions, have proved futile. The President's silence on this subject, taken in connection with his undisguised attempts to secure military control of the Southern States, has tended largely to demoralize the party, which two years ago reached the era of disintegration.

To counteract this, an explanation of Grant's silence must be made. This the Bulletin writer undertakes to do, by saying that shortly after the beginning of the Third Term agitation a band of conspirators wrote him a letter demanding that he declare against a Third Term under pain of assassination, knowing that this threat alone would impel Grant to keep silent on the subject, and thus ruin the Radical party! We shall summarize this pretended letter, for the purpose of showing its miserable transparency.

It is claimed that it starts out by assuring the President that several of those who subscribed to the document had been among his warmest friends and admirers; that they had twice supported and ardently advocated his claims for the Presidency, and that they had hoped, and should continue to hope, to be able to teach their posterity to honor and revere his name and memory as second only to that of Washington. They then referred to divers newspaper articles and the opinions of several politicians which had been published touching the subject of Cæsarism or a Third Term, and of his alleged ambitious designs, and expressed the hope that all the suspicions and apprehensions derogatory to his patriotism and Republicanism were entirely groundless.

The "conspirators" then proceed to argue that the discussion which had been started on the subject of Cæsarism, admitting, as it did, the possibility of such an event in this country, and arousing, as it was daily doing, considerable concern on the part of intelligent citizens, could not fail to disparage our Republic and its institutions in the estimation of the governments and peoples of monarchical countries, and that he, President Grant, however pure and honest his intentions, having been the cause or occasion of the scandalous discussion, owed it to his country, to his exalted position, and to himself as a citizen and a man, to put an end to it at the earliest possible moment, by disclaiming any desire to be again re-elected, and by declaring unequivocally that under no possible circumstances would he again be a candidate.

They then go on to say that they are a band of "patriots," who had pledged their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honors to preserve their country against Cæsarism and similar calamities, who were not going to wait until the shackles of despotism were riveted on their wrists, but would strike at once and at first sight. Insisting also that if the President valued his own good name and the welfare of the country he would immediately put himself right on the Third Term question.

This apodryphal paper then winds up with the explicit demand that the President should within a specified time—about ten days—publicly declare, or authorize some responsible person to declare in his name and behalf, that he had never entertained a desire for a Third Term and that he would not, under any possible condition of affairs, allow his name to be used again as a candidate; and he was at the same time assured that his neglect or refusal to comply with the demand would speedily call down upon him the fate of Cesar and Lincoln. To it are appended the names of the assassins of Cæsar and Lincoln.

This is the kind of balderdash that is to explain why Grant does not say that he is not a candidate for a Third Term. The the ten days of grace have gone by nearly two years now, and still the President has not been assassinated on account of his silence. It is also extraordinary that this letter has been hid under a bushel all this while, when its publication a year or so ago would have done so much good for the Radical party.

There were a certain class of Radical journals that from the beginning affected to believe that the Third Term agitation was gotten up for political effect by the Democrats, and that there was nothing in it. The Pittsburgh Commercial, in its last issue hits these papers off very neatly when it says:

> We notice that the journals which are the liveliest in pooh-poohing the idea that the President has any design of running for the third time, are very prompt to quote Senator Sargent's assurance, which he alleges to have received from the President himself, that Gen. Grant has no such intention. If the President can convey this assurance to Senator Sargent, why cannot he, as well, convey it to the public generally? What is the difference between communicating with him, and the public which make the one proper and the other improper? And if the idea that the President ever entertained any such purpose is ridiculous, where is the need of lugging in Senator Sargent to dispel it?
>
> Yes, certainly; why lug in Sargent to dispel it, and why lug in such trash as the Bulletin's letter of threatened assassination to dispel it? As we have already said this cock-and-bull story about a band of conspirators who threaten to murder Grant, unless he speaks out on the Third Term question, is only used to help his chances. But the trick is so miserably transparent that it will deceive no one.

WESTMORELAND'S CENTENNIAL.

The very full account given elsewhere of Saturday's Centennial celebration at Greensburg, shows that the heart of old Westmoreland, "the Star of the West," is still fired with that unquenchable patriotism that has never for a moment waned during the century just closed. A hundred years ago Westmoreland county not only embraced Allegheny county but a very large portion of what is now known as Western Pennsylvania.

It was but fitting, therefore that citizens from all parts of the ancient territory should repair to the capital of the mother county, upon this Centennial occasion, and aid by their presence and participation in the celebration of one of the marked events of the Revolutionary period. By far the largest outside attendance was from our own city and county, whose citizens by the hundred took advantage of the beautiful weather, to make a pleasant pilgrimage and pay their devotions at one of the earlier shrines of liberty, and revive glorious and patriotic memories that for almost a century have lain dormant.

All reports agree in saying that the celebration was a success in every particular, not only in the number of people that participated, but in the speeches made and the enthusiasm awaked in the bosoms of the sons of the illustrious sires, who a century ago, appealing to God and the justice of their cause, cast aside the shackles of an imbecile tyrant, and set about the task of instituting a government in which manhood and human rights were the prime factors.

The grey haired children, middle-aged grand-children, and youthful great-grand-children of these revolutionists had ample cause to rejoice on Saturday last over the splendid results of a century of free government. The territory embraced within Westmoreland county a century ago contained perhaps a population of 2,000 souls or less, scattered here and there, and exposed to the midnight forays of the savage Indians and more savage whites, attached to the fortunes of the British crown, who stirred up the dusky sons of the forest to crimes that were nameless in their atrocity.

But what a change has been wrought within the century! The same territory now contains a population of almost a million of industrious citizens, and has become the great center of iron, steel and similar manufactures of the entire continent. Within its limits and beneath its hills lies the wealth of an empire that is being daily utilized, and sent in various forms to supply the wants of ten million people who inhabit the Mississippi Valley, which too, a hundred years ago was almost an unbroken wilderness and the home of wandering and war-like savage tribes.

All this is the legitimate result of self-government. The two centuries preceding 1775, were marked with slow progress in subduing the continent to the sway of civilization. "The Star of the West," was then the extreme frontier, where civilization held an uncertain tenure. Now we have fallen east of the center of population, and some of the largest cities of the Union lie hundreds and thousands of miles west of us, and the limits of civilized life and commerce are fixed only by the long sweep of the Pacific ocean. Our Revolutionary sires "builded wiser than they knew" when they struck the momentous blow for civil and religious liberty and self-government. The most sanguine of them hardly dreamed of pushing the frontier line beyond the present boundaries of Western Pennsylvania and West Virginia.

But the very form of government they inaugurated, struck off the shackles of the young giant of the West that only needed his freedom to work miracles. The best and the bravest and the most practical of the brain and sinew of Europe flocked to our shores as to the Land of Promise In a generation the frontier line was pushed far beyond the Mississippi, and a population exceeding that of the original thirteen Colonies tilled the soil, felled the forests, built cities, opened the rivers to commerce and navigation within the great basin west of the Apalachian range.

All these things properly filled the bosoms of our people with pride when they reflected that our own sparsely populated district did all within its power to secure our liberties and gave of her best and bravest, as a willing sacrifice upon the altar of human freedom. Our sires did what they could, and their posterity do well to commemorate their heroic sacrifices.

MINOR NOTES.

CHICAGO TIMES: What a jolly toper Bristow must be! He took a hundred thousand barrels straight, Monday.

MEASURES are to be taken by the next Kentucky Legislature to restore the tomb of Gen. Zachary Taylor, near Louisville, which has been neglected and gone to ruin.

THE Cincinnati Gazette (Republican) says that every day of the continuance of Secretary Delano in office is a damage to the Administration and to the Republican party.

THE principal object of Vice President Wilson's trip to the South at this time is said to be to visit the spot at Austin, Texas where his only son, an officer in the regular army, died.

COLONEL JEROME NAPOLEON BONAPARTE has been at Newport R. I., for several days, attending to business connected with the Summer residence of his wife. He starts soon to join his family in Paris.

THE Supreme Court of Louisiana has given judgment, with $25,000 damages, against Samuel Hastings, a druggist, whose clerk made a mistake in preparing a prescription, and which caused the death of Mrs. McCubbin.

N. Y. POST: It will require more hardihood even than has been developed at Washington to propose hereafter any measures like the Force bill, or to tolerate a continuance or repetition of military interference in the affairs of States.

THE significant feature of the late Democratic Convention in Kentucky was the enthusiastic participation therein of Cassius M. Clay, who was Lincoln's Minister to Russia and a life-long Abolitionist. He is to canvass the State in behalf of the ticket.

THERE seems to have been a little nepotism in the Internal Revenue Bureau as well as in the Interior Department. It is stated that a son of Commissioner Douglass, a lawyer in Philadelphia, has been drawing a salary of $2,500 as a revenue agent without rendering any service.

A SECOND injunction against Governor Jacob, of West Virginia, restraining him from removing the State archives from Charleston to Wheeling, the new capital, has been disregarded by that officer, who asserts that an act of the Legislature takes precedence of any judicial process.

THE Harrisburg Telegraph says "Mr. J. S. Africa has been appointed to a clerkship by the new Secretary of Internal Affairs. Perhaps General McCandless hopes to pull wool over the eyes of the colored voters of this State by showing his partiality for Africa."—Scranton Republican.

BEN WADE wants the Ohio Republicans to put a good strong plank against the Third Term in their platform. He does not want it to appear unfriendly to Grant, because he believes that official "does as well as he can;" but he wants a general protest against keeping the Executive power in the hands of any man for more than two terms.

POSSIBLY Bristow's chances for being the next Presidency would be quite as good if he didn't have the word "Gen." before his name. It is believed that a respectable per centage of the voters are more or less strongly inclined to try a civilian for a change next year. And they are not all "ex-rebels" or "copperheads" either. —Springfield Republican (Ind.)

THE Genius of Liberty, Uniontown, Fayette county, now in its seventieth year, a faithful exponent of the principles of the Democratic party and one of the best conducted of the weeklies, appears in a new and handsome dress. The "Genius" is conducted with ability, enjoying a large circulation and deserves the warm support accorded it.

THE great trouble with all the Republican candidates thus far brought forward for Governor of Ohio seems to be a superabundance of record. The Cleveland Herald frankly confesses this, and calls for the discovery of a man without a record. "It is a disgrace to the Republicans," it says, "that such is their 'fix' but we must tell the truth if we shame the devil."

THE only newspaper in the United States which enjoys the confidence of President Grant, the Washington Republican, makes this dignified allusion to Vice-President Wilson: "Some of the irreverent newspaper scribblers couple the names of Vice-President Wilson and Sergeant Bates together as the great-American-star-spangled-banner-bridge-bloody-chasm-conciliation-travelers-which is rough on Bates."

THE Grangers of Burlington county, New Jersey, are going into active business on their own account, not only in agricultural, but also in other departments. At Medford they have purchased a large building, which they are elaborately fitting up. On the first floor there will be a store, blacksmith shop, wheelwright shop, carpenter shop, pickling house, butcher, shop. etc. On the second floor there will be the band room, office of the State Grange, bank, drug store, transportation office, law offices, etc. The third story will be used for lodge rooms.

WHEN Gov. Harvey and Treasurer Hayes, of Kansas, were about to be sworn into their respective offices on the second Monday in January, 1870, they met in the Governor's private room. While waiting for the Supreme Court Judge, who was detained for a few moments beyond the appointed time, the Treasurer-elect said: "It would be a good joke if the Chief Justice should make a mistake and swear in the best-looking man for Governor." "Yes," the Governor promptly replied, "and it would be a greater joke if he should swear in the honestest man as Treasurer." The Colonel stopped the conversation.

FROM FAYETTE COUNTY.

MORRIS X ROADS,
Fayette Co., May 15, 1875.

Editors of The Post:

The present outlook for a good wheat crop in southern Fayette county is not flattering. The acreage sown exceeds that of last season, but including what is winter killed, and that affected by the late freeze, it is vain to disguise the fact, that the most hopeful do not anticipate more than one-fourth of a crop, allowing the season to be favorable from now until harvest: Farmers, as a rule, have on hand their last year's crop, and are making no sales at current prices. The apple crop may be safely set down as a total failure, except in rare cases, on high lands. Cherries and plums, especially of the old varieties, are still alive and promise a fair yield. Currants, gooseberries and the small fruits are unhurt. Farmers are actively engaged in planting corn. The oats are all sown; the early sowing was not injured by the freeze. A good many candidates after today will let their right arms rest, and their countenances will relax into grimness and cease to wear that bland smile, the oil will slip from their tongues, acrimony and vituperation will run riot for a time, but nobody will be hurt. The storm cloud will pass away, the usual amount of bolting will be threatened, but "nary" bolt will be seen in November, the frosts of the early fall always nip these growths of the spring. It is well. Man is not so dangerous an animal as he appears to be, being endowed with a reflective organism, he yields to his better convictions and consents to work in the same grooves to which he is accustomed, although his "fits and starts" sometimes frighten the unwary. There are marked improvements going on in our community, both in an agricultural and architectural direction. Our farming population are up to the advance of the times; our thorough business men, F. W. Lyons, S. B. Gans and others are turning their attention to stock raising, their broad acres of cultivated lands will soon be waving in their emerald dress, the lowing herds will pouch their massive sides and chew their cuds in sleekness. Our village is outstripping her sisters in commercial facilities, F. F. Protzman & Co. are merchandizing on no moderate scale, their store room takes rank in style and "get up" with those of any country. The Hale House is nearing completion, for substantial workmanship and architectural beauty this building far transcends anything in Fayette county, and is creditable alike to the designers and executors. The proprietor, A. B. Hale, has spared neither time nor means in its erection. The object, doubtless in this expenditure of money is to make this a summer resort for our city folks. If the house is furnished commensurate with its general appearance and style, it will stand unrivaled by anything of the kind in the State. Our intelligent and hospitable population, together with our proximity to the head of slackwater navigation, and nearness to the mountains, whose romantic and picturesque peaks tower in the clouds, and whose streams leap in cool and crystal beauty from their sides, all conspire to make this an oasis in the path of life that will ever be remembered by those who avail themselves of the ample privilege presented for enjoyment. The place is remarkable for its salubrity of climate. In the old hotel, the site of the present magnificent building above described, there were but three deaths for a period of more than three-fourths of a century. This is well known to the inhabitants, many of whom can bear testimony to the fact.

Yours, etc., SPES GREGIS.

VICE PRESIDENT WILSON'S SPEECH AT MEMPHIS.

[The Appeal's Report]

His visit here was to satisfy himself, for he had come to see for himself and for no body else. [Applause.] He had not expected any public demonstration, for he did not come to take part in public affairs. He had come to see a part of his native land and his fellow-countrymen whom he loved and esteemed, for he believed in the Union, one and forever, indivisible. [Applause.] He was one who believed every man as much entitled to the rights of this country as he himself had. He wouldn't have any right that every one else could not have. [Prolonged Applause.] He was not exactly a carpet-bagger, although he came from Massachusetts. [Applause and laughter.] He would return home and say that he had received here a generous reception for a carpet-bagger [Laughter.] He would say to the people that they should treat with like kindness every carpet-bagger who came here and behaved himself as a gentleman. [Applause, and cries of "we will."] The great body of his people had nothing but respect and affection for the people of the south. Christain men and Christain women in his land were reading the Bible and invoking blessings upon the people of the whole country. The people here surely did not expect him to talk in Tennessee differently from what he would in Massachusetts. If so, they would be disappointed. For thirty-nine years he had been an anti-slavery man. He had no apology to make, for he had nothing to take back. What this country now wanted was the great fundamental principles of absolute right. We were one country—we were destined to remain one country. We should then love and respect each other, and try to build up the whole country. The negroes are here among us, a part of the country; they are going to stay here and so are we. They have the same rights as we have, and we should elevate that race, and must build up every portion and section of the country. God in his holy work and promises, by the words, thoughts and emotions of our nature, tells us to do what we can to build up our country to elevate its institutions, and to make it the greatest on earth. Let us all assist in doing this. Let us bury all the bad passions of the past, and listen to the music that throbs in the great heart of humanity [Applause.]

ONE THING THEY WANT TO KNOW.

[Springfield Republican.]

One of the things that the politicians would like to know is, whether the President is buying Mr. Morton up or heading him off. Both theories find adherents. From one point of view, the recent appointments from Indiana are rewards for the Senator's good conduct in taking himself out of the way; from another, they are a shrewd attempt to "cut under" a formidable rival in his own State by attaching the most influential Republicans to the political fortunes of their benefactor at the White House. Time will probably show.

OHIO NEWS.

ABOUT 9,000 miners are on a strke in the State.

THE ground for the new Court House at Youngstown has been broken.

THIS is the heaviest building season known in Cincinnati for twenty years.

AN exchange states that the tin plate mill at Wellsville has been closed out to its creditors.

A FEW days ago Lambert & Gordon, of Ironton, turned out the last one of the hot blast cylinders for the Charleston, W. V., Iron Company. It weighs 6,500 pounds.

THE sixth annual report of the Cincinnati Board of Trade makes the following statements: On the first of the present year there were 4,469 manufacturing establishments, employing 69,999 hands, the capital invested amounted to $63,149,085, and the real estate occupied was valued at $52,151,680. The total value of its manufactured products for last year was $144,207,371; of its imports for the same period $331,777,055, and of its exports $221,536,850.

[For The Post.]

REST AT LAST.

Grief within and storms about her,
Happy hearts on earth without her;
What to some is care and woe,
There is peace for her below—
The clear rivers flowing tide;—
Once it sang to her in pride.

How the marriage bells ring gladly,
Sometimes gently, sometimes madly
Over hill and dale and lea,
Mocking her sad misery;
From the church door comes a light,
Music murmurs soft within,
Crouching near she sits to-night
Cursed by sin.

Hush! a bridal train draws near her;
Once she hoped love would endear her
With a new-found stately grace,
But it brought a tearful face,
Cast her soul on brink of Hell;
Love was blind, when honor fell;
Then the world with glances scornful
Pointed downward;—Oh! so mournful
Did she linger near Faith's gate,
Where in yore she used to wait
For the sound of welcome feet,
Music sweet.

See! she enters; rags, dishonor
Have left many stains upon her,
But she shrieks a name aloud,
And the merry, joyous crowd
Stand aghast, as she so pale
Kneels beside the altar rail;
As the bride-groom sees her kneeling
There, her eyes to his appealing,
He half starts, and with a groan
Whispers—"Alice, and alone."

Hands are raising her, so tender;
Once the eyes unclose in splendor;
And again his name she calls;
Then Death's hand in pity falls,
Hiding that life's mystery,
But to him, a history.

World forgive her all her sinning;
Love was lost in the beginning;
Lost upon a dreary waste,
Innocence became unchaste.

She perhaps found truest pity
In the angel's golden city;
May have heard the word "Forgive,"
As she entered in at Heaven.

MINNIE J. OWBEY.

THE CULTURE OF MANNERS

[Phila. Ledger.]

The influence of manners is rarely appreciated, and the need of their culture is seldom placed upon worthy grounds. It is a favorite maxim with many that if we take care of character, manners will take care of themselves—that they are, at most, but tokens of what is within, and, as such, do not claim special attention, except as they may point out inner defects to be remedied. Some go even further, and condemn their culture as an absolute insincerity, an effort to pass ourselves off for something superior to what we really are. Thay admire frankness so much that they would lay no check upon it, and even look upon efforts at self control with a suspicious eye. This, like all extremes, has, with much error, a kernel of truth. Manners are so often assumed to hide the real character, and are so often at utter variance with the heart that lies beneath them, that it is not strange that blunt unspoken honesty should denounce them as channels of hopocrisy and deceit. We cannot too severely condemn the impure motives which seek to convey false expressions, or too eagerly desire that every veil which hides and shelters sin and folly may be torn away, and yet we believe that the true culture of manners is perfectly consistent with the most transparant sincerity of heart.

Though this culture is often allied with duplicity, there is no necessary connection between the two. On the contrary, it may be an important element in the growth and improvement of character. The difference lies wholly in the motive. It is as if two plants grew side by side, closely resembling each other in appearance and structure, but the one bearing a poisonous berry, the other a grateful and wholesome fruit. If traced back, their roots would be found to be utterly dissimilar; the seeds from which they sprung would have no affinity. So one person truly and humbly desires to be what another only wishes to seem. They grow up, perhaps, side by side—the one cherishing the spirit, the other only moldering the form. To a casual observer they bear a strong resemblance. But as their roots are, so will their fruits develop. They have both cultivated manners, but one incidentally as a means to something higher, the other as an end beyond which he cares not to advance.

The sincere man or woman, however, who scorns to cultivate manners, will never attain the full growth of which he is capable. It is one of the laws of our being, that every inward disposition is strenghtened by the outward expression which represents it. For example, an earnest person truly desires to cultivate a generous and kindly spirit. Now, to do this, there is nothing so effectual as the constant practice of kindly actions, and the exercise of a kind and sympathizing manner to all around. The direct influence of this is to promote good will, friendly feeling and pleasure, but there is an indirect and re-active effect, which is no less important upon the individual himself. He grows insensibly more humane and benignant in character. On the other hand we have known men whose hearts were originally true and tender, but who adopted a gruff, cold and repellant manner, thus not only causing pain and alienation in others, but also blunting their own suceptibilities, crushing out their sympathies and cooling their affections. Thus the character is ever sensibly affected by the manner, and no one who desires to elevate himself can afford to neglect it.

Besides this, so much of human happiness is dependent upon the manners that no truly benevolent person, if thoughtful, can disregard them. We have all experienced the charm of gentle and courteous conduct; we have all been drawn irresistibly to those who are obliging, affable and sympathetic in their demeanor. The friendly grasp, the warm welcome, the cheery tone, the encouraging word, the respectful manner, bear no small share in creating the joy of life; while the austere tone, the stern rebuke, the sharp and acrid remark, the cold and indifferent manner, the curt and disrespectful air, the supercilious and scornful bearing, are responsible for more of human distress, despair and woe than their transient nature might seem to warrant.

Whether we aim at self-government or the well-being of others, success is largely dependent on our outward demeanor. No one can slight it with impunity. It has many counterfeits and shams which are truly despicable, but where pure motives are supreme, and the aims of life are worthy, the culture of manners is an essential means of progress, conferring dignity and grace upon every noble endeavor.

A BELGIAN doctor reports a cure of apoplexy, with paralysis of the right side, by causing the patient to inhale pure oxygen.

QUEENS OF THE DAY AND HOW THEY LOOK.

A foreign correspondent writes:

Three days ago Queen Victoria paid a visit to the Empress Eugenie at Chislehurst. She is a medium sized woman, somewhat inclined to stoutness, and has a florid countenance. The features are not marked, her mouth falls open very often, and her lips very full. She seems kind and gracious in her manner, and very simple—entirely devoid of affectation. Her voice is not trained to such sweetness and grace of utterance as marked that of the ex-Empress. Of course, being somewhat stout, she does not move so gracefully as she might; but taking all in all she is pleasant looking, and one instinctively likes her for a noble woman. She was plainly dressed in black silk, with heavy trimmings of crape, and wore a widow's veil and white cap.

Queens look very like ordinary humanity, fairy stories to the contrary notwithstanding. Elizabeth, the Empress of Austria, is a tall, slender, very graceful woman, some thirty-five or thirty-eight years old. Her eyes and hair are brown, and she is rather thin in the face and of rather sallow complexion. But her manner is very charming.

The daughter of the Czar of Russia, who married the Duke of Edinburgh, is decidedly plain, in spite of all said to the contrary, while the Princess Alexandria has been and is still a fine looking woman. I never saw the Empress of Russia, but I knew her maid of honor, Mademoiselle Annenkoff, who told us she was plain and rather masculine-looking.

To speak of the Sultana of Turkey would take more paper than I have got handy; there are so many of her. But it is safe to say that you will find there a very beautiful woman or two after the Turkish taste. A fat, round woman, with red cheeks and black eye-brows is a Turkish beauty—one easy to make since Banting who wrote his book on dining and corpulency, and cosmetics are so all embracing.

The Empress Eugenie still holds her scepter of beauty and queenly dignity

But the beauty of all is the fair young queen Olga, of Greece. Rarely is seen any person in any walk of life so really lovely in all ways as she, and it is not to be wondered at that the whole Exposition stood petrified to see her pass, and that murmers of approbation and delight followed her. She was dressed in a light blue dress, and a white burnous thrown carelessly over her magnificent shoulders, and a blue and white bonnet—the Greek colors.

PYRAMIDS OF EGYPT.

According to M. Dufen, a French savant who has published a monograph on the Pyramids of Egypt, containing the results of his ingenious investigations into a very abtruse subject, the builder of the largest of the four great Pyramids called the Great Pyramid, or the Pyramid of Cheops, was Souphis the First. His Royal predecessor, Cespheres, or Snefu, laid the foundati on of the underground part of the monument twenty-nine years before his accession to power, but Souphis continued and completed the gigantic structure. In creating this work it was the object of its author to make it "a monumental book, a sort of national library, in which were deposited the ideas of the chief sciences which the priests' colleges had acquired and on which the safety of the whole country depended."

M. Dufen refers the name Pyramid to the Coptic words Pi-re-met, signifying the tenth part, and believes that the building itself was intended to be for all time a national standard of measurement. He also concludes that this standard served as a sca e for denoting a degree of the great circle; of the diameter of the equator; of the length of the earth's axis, and of the flattening of the poles; all of which facts of science were known to the Egyptians in the time of Souphis. The so-called sarcophagus found in the King's chamber in the interior of the Pyramid, is considered by M. Dufen to have been cut out in such exact dimension that it "served as the precious standard of unity of national measure, that is to say, the Nilometric or primitive cubit", and also as a second standard of the chief geodetic measures.

By the same process of computation through which M. Dufen reaches these conclusions, he fixes the epoch of the reign of Souphis the First—called Cheops by Herodotus. According to his date, Menes, the first sovereign of the Egyptian monarchy, came to the throne 5,641 years before Christ, or 7,510 years before our time. The accession of Souphis the First occurred 808 years later—that is in the year 4,833 before Christ, or 6,705 years before the summer solstice of the year of 1872 of our era. At that remote period therefore, M. Dufen dates the construction of the Pyramid of Cheops.

RETURNED BLACK HILLIONS.

A reporter of the Eau Clare (Wis.) Free Press had an interview with two of the party of miners who spent the winter in the Black Hills, and were driven out of the country by United States troops. The party consisted of eighteen persons who staked out claims and organized a mining district in accordance with usage among gold-miners, at a place which they named Custer's gulch. These two men brought back with them specimens of gold dust and quartz. The former would "wash out" about 25 cents a pan; the latter, which is a very rich piece of quartz, would yield $1,000 per ton.

The quartz leads struck by the party are reported to have been six in number, running northeast and southwest, and claims were made both in the quartz and gulch diggings. Sluice mining, it is estimated by old miners in the party, would have yielded from $10 to $20 per day to the man, but sluices were not constructed, in consequence of the unsettled condition of the miners, who were expected to be menaced by the Indians, or ordered out by the government authorities. The men give rose-colored accounts of the climate, soil, timber, &c., and say that the country abounds in game, such as white and black-tailed deer, elk, bear, antelope, pheasants, and mountain grouse, while the mountain streams are filled with speckled trout. They announce their intention to return to the diggings as soon as the government will allow them to do so. As the party had all to be returned at government expense it is not just clear where the immense profits of their mining venture have gone to.

SATURDAY NIGHT.

The week is past, the Sabbath dawns come on;
Rest—rest in peace—thy toil is done:
And standing, as thou standest, on the brink
Of a new scene of being, calmly think
Of what is gone, is now, and soon shall be,
Alone that trembles in eternity.
For such as this now closing week is past,
So much advancing time will close my last,
Such as to-morrow shall the awful light
Of the eternal morning hail my sight.

Spirit of good! on the week's verge I stand,
Tracing the guiding influence of thy hand:
That hand which led me gently, calmly still,
Up life's stormy, tiresome, thorny hill.
Thou, thou, in every storm has sheltered me
Beneath the wing of the benignity.
A thousand graves in y footsteps circumvent:
And I exist, thy mercy's monument,
A thousand writhe upon the bed of pain,
I live, and pleasure flows through every vein;
Want, o'er a thousand wretches, waves her wand,
I, circled by ten thousand mercies, stand.

How can I praise Thee, Father? how express
My debt of reverence and thankfulness?
A debt that no intelligence can count,
While every moment swells the vast amount.
For a week's duties thou hast given me strength,
And brought me to its peaceful close at length,
And here my grateful bosom fain would raise
A fresh memorial to thy glorious praise.

—Bulwer.

HOW A COURTSHIP ENDED.

A MARRIAGE ENGAGEMENT BROKEN OFF TO PLEASE SOME OPPOSING RELATIVES, AND THE COSTLY BREACH OF PROMISE SUIT THAT FOLLOWED.

[Liverpool Mercury.]

The case of Favis versus Fitch was heard in the Court of Common Pleas on April 20. The plaintiff was Miss Marian Favis, and the defendant was Alfred Fitch. The action was to recover damages for breach of a promise to marry. The defendant denied the promise, and also his refusal to perform it. Mr. Wildey Wright appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Lumley Smith for the defendant.

Mr. Wright, in opening the case, said that the plaintiff was a young woman now about twenty-eight years of age, the daughter of a small farmer at Bamford, in Essex. In 1867 she entered into the service of Mrs. Fitch, who carried on a cheesemonger's business in Queen's road, Bayswater, and whose only son, the defendant, lived with her and managed her business, for which he received a salary of £3 a week, in addition to his board and lodging. Very soon the defendant began to show the plaintiff attentions, and this having gone on for some time, the defendant asked her to become his wife, and they became engaged. The courtship lasted from 1867 until January, last year, when it was broken off. No less than 164 letters had passed (laughter)—some funny, some grandiloquent, and some eminently religious; but he would not read more than a few extracts from them.

The first letter was dated the 11th June, 1868, and commenced thus.

My darling Marian—

Shall I write to say I love thee?
No, that is what thou knowest so well;
And what is more, I know thou lovest me
More than I ever can tell.
While my heart is warm with love,
Hoping, fearing, longing for thee
My own to be, thou spotless dove.

I never knew that I could write rhyme before, but I have managed to put this together, I suppose through my strong feeling toward you.

After some more of the same sort, the letter concluded: "Believe me, my darling, to be, yours lovingly forever ALFRED."

The next letter was dated the 20th of July, 1868, and commenced, "My dearest, affectionate Marian," and said:

I thank you more than I am able to express in words for your dear, loving, and very nice and acceptable presents, which you have so kindly given me in such a loving spirit. Your beautiful letter fills me with joy, and I can scarcely keep tears from my eyes. It is a great blessing to have any one so devoted to me and possessed of such a loving and tender heart: and I hope you will accept the assurance that I feel in return an equal love for you, darling, if it is possible that such a devoted and pure affection of such a dear girl as you are can possibly be shared in by me. Life blessed by the influence of such a loving girl is indeed worth living for, and worthy a severe struggle to attain. You pour fresh energy into my heart, and I altogether feel unworthy of you.

On the 6th of August he wrote:

MY DARLING MARIAN: As I felt rather lonely I went round your way last night, and when you went upstairs I went down the mews in the hope of just catching a glimpse of you, and these thoughts occurred to me:

I see the shadow on the wall, and know
it is my Polly,
And guess she's thinking well of me, who's
here for love of Polly,
Ah! now I see that light put out, of that
I'm rather sorry;
No matter, I'll go home and dream about
my darling Polly.

(Loud laughter.)

Mr. Justice Grove—that was in consequence of the mews, I suppose. (Renewed laughter.)

Mr. Wright—Possibly it was. The letter went on:

I am continually thinking of you, my darling, and experience great pleasure in thinking of your good qualities and comparing them with the contrary in many a girl I see and hear of. Your dearest forever,

ALFRED.

In June, 1869, the defendant expressed himself thus:

I think I see you sitting at tea like a good mamma, superintending the family tea table, and foreshadowing a happy time to come. I am constantly looking forward with hope to the future, never wavering in my first love to you, darling, only wishing for your continued love to me.

Yours sincerely forever,

ALFRED.

There were many other letters of the same kind, one or two of them of a religious character; and so late as the 25th of January in last year the defendant concluded a letter to the plaintiff in these terms: "Believe me your ever affectionate sweetheart, Alfred," and yet four days after he wrote:

DEAR MARIAN: I write to you for the purpose of breaking off our engagement, and I commence the letter in this abrupt manner that you may know the purport of my writing, and to save you any unnecessary suspense. I have been led to take this step by unforseen circumstances for which I was not at all prepared You may perhaps remember that some time since the same thing was hinted at, in consequence of what Uncle George Fitch has said. He spoke of the disadvantage it would be to me to marry any one with whom my friends object to associate; but at that time I thought that difficulty might be overcome by your receiving further education. The subject has cropped up again, and he now tells me that if I persevere my intention to marry you he can never recognize you or myself any longer so that my service under him must cease, and my prospects generally will be blighted. My mother has never ceased her opposition to our union, and refuses ever to recognize you, and is strengthened in her resolution by the attitude of my uncle.

The conclusion was:

With sorrow and grief, I remain your friend. ALFRED,

The plaintiff was called, and she spoke to the promise to marry, and to the defendant making her a present of a watch, a dress, and other things. Witness, after the engagement was broken off, fell ill.

Mr. Lumley Smith addressed the jury in mitigation of damages, asserting that the defendant was not in a position to pay damages, nor, in fact, to support a wife.

The defendant himself corroborated this statement, and said that he was now in the employment of a cheesemonger at Newingtonbutts; his salary was 34s a week, and he lodged with his mother, and paid her 24s a week. He had on his father's death come into the possession of £100, but that had been spent upon the family necessities. He had not a farthing beyond the 34s a week. In cross-examination he said that he had once the greatest affection for the plaintiff. Being pressed as to his present feelings toward her, he confessed that after these proceedings he bore her the greatest hatred.

The jury found a verdict for the plaintiff—damages, £105.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

PRESERVING STRAWBERRIES.

Gather and handle the fruit carefully, taking them in the early part of the season, as they are the finest and most perfect berries. Stem, weigh, and place on dishes. To one pound of fruit allow one and a half of the best white sugar; sprinkle over them half or more of the sugar, and let stand some hours, or over night if gathered late. Put on fire in close bell-metal or porcelain kettle, with remainder of sugar. Boil and skim about twenty minutes, or until syrup thickens, and first looks transparent, using, during the process, a "silver spoon", and avoid mashing. Seal up immediately in air-tight cans; if glass, wrap in paper to exclude light.—[N. Y. Observer.

TO BREAK GLASS AT WILL.

An easy method of breaking glass to any required form is by making a small notch, by means of a file, on the edge of a piece of glass; then make the end of a tobacco pipe or a rod of iron about the same size, red hot in the fire, apply the hot iron to the notch, and draw it slowly along the surface of the glass, in any direction you please; a crack will be made in the glass and will follow the direction of the iron. Round glass bottles and flasks may be cut in the middle by rapping round them a worsted thread dipped in spirits of turpentine, and setting it on fire when fastened to the glass.

CHEAP AND GOOD MOUSE-TRAP.

Take the bowl of a clean, clay pipe and fill it with cheese: put it under the edge of a glass tumbler in such a manner that a slight touch will cause the tumbler to slip off—the bait and mouse, of course, underneath. This arrangement will catch more mice than any trap I ever saw, at the cost of one cent.—[Rural New Yorker.

TO KEEP BOOKS FROM DAMP.

A few drops of any kind of perfumed oil will secure books and manuscripts from the deteriorating effects of mold and damp. The species of leather so extensively used by bookbinders owes its power of withstanding the effects of these destructive agents to the tar of the birch tree—*betula alba*.—[Western Rural.

TO CLEAN AND RESTORE ELASTICITY TO CANE CHAIR-BOTTOMS.

Turn the chair bottom upward, and with hot water and a sponge wash the cane work well, so that it is well soaked; should it be dirty, use soap; let it dry in the air, and it will be as tight and firm as new, provided none of the canes are broken.—[Western Rural.

TO KEEP FURS.

Put furs into their box, and with good paste or mucilage fasten a strip of paper over the crack left between the lid and box and put them in the closet. The fall will find them safe and free from the unpleasant odors that tobacco, camphor, etc, always leave in furs.

A BROOM HOLDER.

A good broom holder may be had by laying the broom down with the brush flat, and boring a hole through the top of the handle with a three-eighths bit. It will not cost a cent, and the broom can hang on any common nail.

TO PREVENT TIN RUSTING.

Rub fresh lard over every part of the dish and then put it in a hot oven and heat it thoroughly. Thus treated, any tin ware may be used in water constantly, and remain bright and free from rust indefinitely.

ANOTHER DOG "SCHNEIDER" STORY.

[Cor. Chicago Tribune.]

ERIE, Pa., May 10.—About seven years ago a party of hunters from Allegheny City, this State, came here to hunt ducks up on Presque Isle Peninsula. One of the party, Mr. Charles L. Hutchinson, lost a valuable gold watch and chain a gift from a very dear, deceased friend, among the numerous little ponds that intersect the Peninsula. Long and diligent search, consuming several days was made; and, no trace of the watch being found, the search was given up as a hopeless one. Mr. L. went back to Allegheny City, but could not forget his loss. Seven years have passed since then. Last week, while here on a visit, he felt a strong inclination to renew the search for his long-missing time piece, and alone he again went over the ground formerly traversed by him. While sitting down among the bushes to empty his boots of the sand that had just got into them, he chanced to cast his eye upward, when, to his intense surprise and joy, he saw the watch and chain, hanging to the limbs of a small sapling, just as they had hung there seven years before, when the young twig—now grown quite large—had jerked them from his pocket! The wood of the sapling had grown over and about the chain, holding it in a firm grasp. Mr Hutchinson carefully cut off the branch within which the chain was imbedded, and expresses his intention of preserving it in that condition. The watch has been cleaned and repaired, and, strange to say, is now keeping as good time as in former years. The watch is an English hunting-case, and, when found, bore little evidence of the exposure to which it had been subjected.

DEAD.

RESPECTFULLY DEDICATED TO A. T.

Hushed to the lowest whisper is each word,
And softly, almost stealthily we tread,
Or stand in silence; no rude sound is heard
Within the silent chamber of the dead.

A mournful sadness rests upon each brow;
All wear a look of melancholy gloom,
Save her who sleeps so calmly, sweetly now,
In beauty early shrouded for the tomb.

Oh, how we hush the bitter wail of woe,
And strive to say, "It is the Father's will,
And be it done!" His will is best we know,
But yet our hearts are deeply troubled still.

Ah, she is dead! our hearts with awe are filled;
Death is a thing so solemn, and so strange;
The pulse, the heart forevermore is stilled,
The soul has left the clay, O wondrous change!

Dead! and she knows to-day what 'tis to ford
The mystic waters of the stream so dread:
Perhaps she too has seen the "risen Lord"
In Paradise, where dwell the sainted dead.

Dead! how the clay-cold, white-robed mortal brings
The vast eternity so near to-day!
Ah me! the Future, and eternal things
Seem almost near us as the sleeping clay.

Soon we shall sadly mourn, and sadly miss
The face, the form, the voice we loved so well;
Oh, what a suffering, dying world is this!
One soul's deep anguish tongue can never tell.

But he to whom her heart's pure love was given,
The bitter pang of parting never knew;
The tie that bound their souls was never riven,
Full soon he crossed the mystic river too.

And they, united by Love's silken bond—
Joined not in hand while here, but joined in heart—
May walk together in that spirit land,
Where death the loved can never, never part.

Only to her I bid a long adieu;
For her alone to-day I sadly weep,—
Not for the stranger, whom I never knew,
Though I can bless him in Death's quiet sleep.

In Death's long sleep profound, sweet friend, sleep on:
Ere long we too the shadowy land may tread,
And ere the resurrection morn shall dawn,
May greet thy spirit 'mongst the sainted dead.

Almighty Father! still the tempest wild,
And calm the troubled ocean of the breast.
Nor let us murmur that thou did'st Thy child
Take early home to everlasting rest.

Beaver Falls, Pa. S. C.

THE HACKMAN IN COURT.

[From the Detroit Free Press.]

"Your name is—is—what?" asked the Court.

"Davey, sir; George Davey."

"And you work at—what?"

"Drive hack."

"Ah—ha!" smiled his Honor, acquiring sudden interest; "this is worth twenty dollars to me. You are one of those men who stand on the edge of the walk at depots and shout 'Hax!' at people."

"I have to git passengers, sir."

"Don't sass me back, Mr. Davey—I know all about you! Only the other day, as I returned from a May-day party in the country, there were one million five hundred and sixty-five thousand three hundred and ninety-two of you on the curbstone, and everyone of you yelled 'Hax!' at me. One seized my satchel, another grabbed at my coat, and another pulled me backward by the coat tails. I believe you are that man!"

"'Deed, sir, I haint."

"Well, it's barely possible that I am mistaken; but here's a charge that you were lying on the walk drunk."

"I wasn't sir; I was sitting up alongside a house."

"That's too fine a point to argue. Were you drunk!"

"Only sprung, sir; only a little sprung."

"That's just as bad in the sight of the law, and I ought to fine you $700."

"Grashus! but I could never pay that!"

"No; my object would be to keep you in prison all your days."

"Oh, let up on a feller," pleaded the prisoner. "This is the first time, and it shall be the last. I've a large family, sir, and they need my wages to get their bread."

His honor took a long time to think, and then replied:

"It's wrong to let you run off. The citizens will condemn me, and the newspapers will blow at me, but I will give you a show. You may go, but I shall keep a watch over you. You must mend your ways right off. Instead of yelling 'Hax!' at a man, do you smile, and softly whisper: 'Sir, can I have the pleasure of conveying you to some designated point? Promise me this?"

The prisoner promised, and was allowed to disappear, limping sadly with a sore heel.

THE ILL-FATED "SCHILLER."

There were many sad scenes at the office of the agents of the ill-fated Schiller, in New York, Saturday, when persons having friends on board applied for information. Mr. Chas. Schuler, a barber, had sent his wife and only child abroad. He grasped the meagre list of saved, ran his eye down it, and persisted in asking for his daughter. "But, Bertha, my Bertha, is she too lost? My God, my own, own little Bertha gone!" and he pressed his forehead as if to keep his head from bursting. An elderly gentleman came in in great excitement, at an early stage of the affair, read the slip with the first information that but four had been saved, staggered for a moment and fell, sobbing loudly and deeply on a settee near by. He was a brother-in-law of Mr. Kornblum, who, with his wife and three children, had been passengers on the steamer. In the afternoon two German workingmen called in, asking eagerly for the very latest news. It was shown them, simply that 200 had been lost and about 40 saved, and no names as yet. The chances were then five to one against them. The two men were friends and neighbors. Each had given his wife the pleasure of a trip to the fatherland with the little ones, while the head of the family stayed at home attending to business demands. The wife of one, Mrs. Fannie Evans, was accompanied by her only child, while the other lady, Mrs. Susan Duckfield, had with her four children. The two fathers had but little to say. They were utterly dumbfounded.

TRUFFLE HUNTING.

In the south of France, where the much prized mushroon called the truffle grows, hunting the fungus is made a special trade, and the men who follow it pursue no other calling. The harvest begins at the close of the year, and extends over a brief season of thirty or forty days. The truffle begins to form in July, and at the end of a month has reached the size of a filbert. If the weather be dry the truffle is now apt to crack the ground, thus admitting the air, which is prejudicial to its quality. Therefore a due supply of rain is needed to secure a good crop. By November the truffle has attained the size of a hen's egg, and is ready to ripen. In this month it changes from a dull white to a marble gray, deepening to darker hues in December, and becoming black as ebony in January.

As truffles never appear above the surface of the ground, but grow at a depth of from 6 to 10 inches below, it would be difficult to gather them without the assistance of a trained animal of keen scent. Pointer dogs would seem to be the creatures best adapted to the work, but sows have proved to be very efficient in the hunt, and are therefore extensively used for the purpose. They are fed exclusively upon acorns, and during the season only after the day's work is over. To secure a daily supply of acorns for his faithful assistant, gives the hunter full employment during the months not directly devoted to his calling.

The outit of a hunter consists of his sow tied by the hind leg, a bag containg bread and cheese for himself and acorns for his beast, a bag for his truffles, and a blanket and cane. He generally begins the season the day after Christmas. His mode of operation is as follows: Arrived in the wood of filbert, white or red oak trees—under which only the truffle is found—the sow is set loose and immediately proceeds to snuff the ground, while its owner closely watches its behavior. The sow never roots until it has detected the presence of the truffle, then the moment it has penetrated to the vegetable the hunter strikes it on the snout, and it retires with a cry, leaving the game to be safely bagged, after which the brute is rewarded with an acorn or two. The hunter and his sow remain in the woods until the crop is entirely harvested, unless driven to shelter by the stress of weather.

To prepare the truffles for market, they are carefully washed and crushed. A portion are peeled and the rest are left in a natural state. They are next scalded and put into tin cans, with a wine-glass of white wine. After the cans are hermetically sealed, the truffles are subjected to a second boiling to insure preservation, and are then ready to be shipped to any part of the world.

HOW AUTHORS LIVE.

Hippocrates, in his celebrated "Treatise on Diet," endeavored to prove that all men were born with equal capacity, and the difference in after life in their mental power was owing to the food which they ate.

A respectable physician asserts that he can estimate the calibre of a man's mind by the State of his stomach.

It is stated that a gentleman treated Dr. Johnson to new honey and cream, of which he ate so much his entertainer became alarmed. This celebrated man had always a voracious attachment to a leg of mutton. "At my aunt Ford's," said he "I ate so much of a boiled leg of mutton that she used to talk of it."

Joseph Addison was very timid in the presence of those whom he deemed his superiors, and strove to bring his courage up by the use of wine, and finally became very intemperate, which drew from Dr. Johnson these memorable remarks: "In the bottle discontent seeks for comfort, cowardice for courage, and bashfulness for confidence."

Charles Lamb was excessively partial to roast pig, and wrote an essay in praise of it.

Ariosto was so attached to a frugal way of living that he said of himself he should have lived "when acorns were the food of mankind."

Shelley had an ineffable comtempt for all sensualites of the table, and, like Newton, used to inquire if he had dined.

To counteract a tendency to corpulency, Lord Byron at one period dined four days in a week on fish and vegetables.

Benjamin Franklin contemplated practicing abstinence from animal food. "I hesitated some time, he says, between principle and inclination, till at last recollecting that when a cod had been opened some small fish were found it, I said to myself, if you eat one another I see no reason why we not may eat you. How convenient it is to be a rational animal that knows how to invent a plausible pretext for whatever it has an inclination to do?"

NO MORE GRASSHOPPERS.

[Virginia City Enterprise.]

Frank Kern, an old Comstocker, who arrived here two or three days ago from the grasshopper-infested regions of Nebraska, says there will be no grasshoppers next year. They are done for—their "goose is cooked." He says that last January there was about a week of unprecedently warm weather, when the grasshopper eggs deposited in the surface of the ground througout the land hatched out. Millions on millions of young grasshoppers swarmed the face of all of the broad prairies. They came forth in such hosts that the ground was almost hidden. Just at this time the weather suddenly changed, and it became fearfully cold. This laid every little "hopperr" dead in a single night. As the old ones that deposited the myriads of eggs in the soil are dead and gone, and as the young ones never arrived at the egg-laying age, this is supposed to end the grasshopper race—no more "hopper."

THE COMING POEM ON THE SCANDAL.

(Brooklyn Argus.)

Walt Whitman is devoting his leisure moments to the composition of a poem on the scandal. A few lines will serve to show that the terrors of his genius are unabated:

Cornucopoia of pestiferous peccadilloes!
Plague, pestilence, slaughter, famine,
arson, murder, tempest,
lightning, shipwreck, North
Pacific bonds, and Orange
county butter—
What are these to that, or this to those?
Warming the Pole; icing the Equator;
Sitting sad, solitary; leaping, crawling,
flying all around the world and
on the rocks of Terra del Fuego.
Parthenope horrida! Periscopic woe!
Succotash of social slime immense,
Dimming the argent plenilune;
Mush, slush, gush. Shearman avaunt!
O Elizabeth! O Henry!

A NEW WAY OF BEATING FARO.

[Virginia Enterprise.]

Night before last three "sports" beat a faro game in this town by strategy. One of them asked a dealer to take a drink, and in bringing the drink he carried it on a huge waiter, which he held close to the dealer's breast. While the platter was there held another of the trio changed faro boxes, taking away the box from which the deal was being made and leaving in its place a box in which the cards had been stocked. This trick not being observed, the men who played it had things all their own way, and had drawn from the bank $1,450, when a partner came into the room and discovered the trick that had been played. A trick of this kind is considered fair in gambling—any way to get the money out of the bank, so long as you don't take a club and knock the dealer off his seat.

VARIETIES.

WHAT is the difference between an auction and a sea-sick man? One is the sale of effects, and the other the effects of a sail.

A NEW paper just started at Norfolk, Va., commenced with a leading editorial headed, "What are Dead Cats to Live Dogs?"

THE New Orleans Times of the 8th instant says: "The prospect of a good and largely-increased rice crop in this State is favorable."

THE total value of the silk manufactures in this country last year is given at $18,692,482. The quantity of silk used was 897,946 pounds.

MRS. STROCHMEYER, of Jersey city, gave birth to four infants on the 8th inst. Three were girls and one a boy, and all are reported doing well.

A MAN in New York has sued an eye and ear infirmary for $100,000 damages for the loss of his sight, resulting from alleged mal-practice.

A MILWAUKEE woman has been sick nearly a year from fancying that she saw a kangaroo in the looking glass while she was trying on a new bonnet.

DULUTH is fifteen years old and never had but one breach of promise suit, and that was settled by giving the plaintiff's father a pair of cowhide boots with red tops.

A MASTODON skeleton weighing 1,600 pounds, the largest ever found, has been sent to Yale College from Otisville, in Orange county, N. Y., where it was dug up two years ago.

THE New York Chamber of Commerce are reported to have determined to buy the old Post-office building on Nassau street, and to erect a new building on the site. The total cost will be $1,000,000.

JULIAN HAWTHORNE, in his "Saxon Studies," says: "To be a thorough German cook requires only a callous conscience, a cold heart, a confused head, coarse hands, and plenty of grease."

THE famous London lawyer, Sergeant Ballantyne, who went to India to defend the Guicowar, has discovered that in Sanscrit there is a word "Ballantine," meaning a "person of mighty strength."

LITERARY women in Nevada also take a hand in business. Misses Clapp and Babcock, principals of the Sierra Seminary, have taken a contract to furnish iron fencing for Capitol square at Carson for $5,500 in gold.

BE careful how you celebrate your centennial. Nathaniel Eaton, of Warner, N. H., whose centenial birthday was celebrated a few days since, died soon after of pneumonia, the result of exposure on that festive occasion.

THOSE who are disposed to be gloomy because there is more crime than there used to be, should remember that there are more folks than there used to be, and what is quite as noteworthy, more charity and benevolence then there used to be.

THE State Grand Master of the New York Freemasons has received an autograph letter from the Crown Prince of Denmark, who is also a Grand Master, accepting an invitation to be present at the dedication of the Masonic Temple in New York City, on the 2d of June.

BROOKLYN ARGUS: Eli Perkins has much improved in personal appearance since his marriage. He has abandoned yellow corduroy breeches and green kid gloves, brushes his back hair up over the little Sahara on the top of his head, and looks less like a Russian Prince and more like an American agriculturist than he ever did before.

AN Oregon paper says: "When a young lady living on the line of the California and Oregon Railroad wants to get married, she only takes one refusal to give consent from her 'stern parents, 'and then seeks her lover true with the remark: 'Smithie, old boy, I guess we'd better canter down to the Gospel shop; it's no use waiting for those idiots to become sane again.'"

THE law of marriage-promise is becoming more and more intricate every day. In a suit brought recently in New York for breach of such a promise the defendant offered to prove that the fair plaintiff was intemperate, and in the habit of keeping low company. The court excluded the testimony, and held that neither intemperance nor evil associations would be a defense if proved.

REPAIRING nitro glycerine works is not the most pleasant of employments. While taking out several old vats and digging out the foundation of the works at North Adams, Mass., last Saturday, a laborer struck some hard substance which he was unable to move, and after digging about it he took out about one hundred pounds of glycerine in one piece, frozen hard, which had accumulated from the drippings of the vats.

WHEN spectacles were first introduced it was considered fashionable to wear them, even by people who were not in the least near-sighted. In Spain they formed a part of the costumes of every well bred person. This absurd use of glasses was meant to increase the gravity of the appearance and consequently the veneration with which the wearer of them was regarded. The glasses of spectacles were proportioned in size to the rank of the wearer. Those worn by the Spanish nobles were as large as one's hand.

HE left the spelling bee at 10 o'clock and stopped in a saloon on his way home. Here he met several friends who "set 'em up" divers times, and he reached home about midnight with a confused brain and a very demoralized pair of legs. Then he swore that somebody had stolen the keyhole; but his wife, with a fearful scowl on her brow and a lamp in her hand, admitted him. "Drunk!" she exclaimed. "D-r-u-n-c (hic) drunk. Thaz easy-nuff." "Brute!" "B-r-o-o-t (hic), give us a harder one." "Idiot!" "Tharz harder (hic), but I ken spell-um. I-d—I-d-g—I-d-i-g-t, Idiot. Now give us a stunner (hic.") She picked up a poker and gave him a "stunner," and the spelling bee adjourned *sine die*.

Weekly Post.

JAS. P. BARR.....WM. SCHOVER.
JOS. S. LARE.....E. A. MYERS.
JAMES P. BARR & CO.,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.
OFFICE—POST BUILDING, 145 WOOD STREET

TERMS: ALWAYS IN ADVANCE.
Postage Pre-paid.

DAILY POST, one year, by mail.....$9 00
DAILY POST, six months, by mail.....4 50
DAILY POST, three months, by mail.....2 25

THE WEEKLY POST.
Postage Pre-paid.

ONE COPY, one year.....$2 00
In Clubs of Five or over.....1 50

☞ Remittances must be made in Money Orders, or Drafts, if possible. When neither of these can be procured, send the money in a Registered Letter. The present Registration system is virtually an Absolute Protection Against Losses by mail, and all Postmasters are obliged to register letters when-ever requested to do so.

☞ Additions can be made to Clubs at any time during the year, at proportionate rates, the time, in every case, to expire with the Club; otherwise single subscription rates must be paid. Any variation from this rule breaks up the Club system altogether. We can only afford papers at Club rates by having them all expire together.

All papers promptly stopped at expiration of subscription, the date of which is on the printed label containing subscriber's name, pasted at the head of each paper.

Subscribers desiring the address of their papers changed, must always give the name of the Postoffice to which they have been directed, as well as the one to which they are to be sent.

Specimen copies of THE DAILY and WEEKLY POST will be sent to any address, free of charge. Address all orders to the publishers,

JAMES P. BARR & CO.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

Pittsburgh, Saturday, May, 22, 1875.

GEN. WILLIAM LARIMER a well known citizen of Pittsburgh died recently at his residence near Leavenworth.

JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE was never restored to the privileges of citizenship. Yet the Administration is extolled for its great magnanimity.

IT is rather rough on the Radical organs to learn that their "great victory" in New Hampshire was no victory at all. We sympathize with them.

SECRETARY DELANO has gone to Ohio to enjoy the fresh May breezes. He probably left Washington at this particular juncture for fear that Red Cloud would investigate as to the number of his pockets.

DON'T try to fool people by making them think you are a burglar. Edward Cole tried to frighten his brother-in-law near Penn Yan, N. Y., the other night, and got his throat cut from ear to ear and died in a few minutes. It don't pay to play burglar even in a jest.

MAYOR MCCARTHY rather surprised the City Fathers who escorted the Philadelphia Councilmen about our city the other day by paying the bill, amounting to nearly $200 out of his own pocket. He don't want to repeat the operation every day, but he set a good example.

MR. JAMES LICK, the San Francisco philanthropist, has made a new deed of trust somewhat different from the former one. He gives his son $150,000 in the last, and reserves $500,000 for himself, and creates himself one of the trustees of the estate. Whether he will revoke this one remains to be seen.

WE have no confidence in the rumor that President Grant will select as good a man as the Hon. William H. Armstrong of Lycoming county, in Delano's place. Mr. Armstrong, is of course, a Republican, a man of unquestioned ability, irreproachable character and unfamiliar with Ring politics; for these reasons we think he would not suit the present tribe of politicians who now manage things in Washington. If a Pennsylvanian is to be selected, Senator Cameron will name the man.

THE Commercial in speaking of Vice-President Wilson's trip through the South says that "the kind of people who are given to crying out 'Peace! Peace! when there is no peace,' are not likely, as a general thing, to deceive any one but themselves." This in strict keeping with the Commercial's sectionalism. It believes that the North and South are at continual war, and he who "honorably serves the one cannot honestly serve the other." There are but few men, however, in the country who are unpatriotic enough to believe any such doctrines.

PERHAPS it will turn out after all that all is not gold that glitters. A correspondent of the eastern press, writing from Fort Laramie, depicts some of the phases of the mining fever which has broken out in the border towns. Notwithstanding the slender and contradictory nature of the reports from the Black Hills, the adventurous spirits of the West believe there is gold within that inclosure. Especially do they imagine that gulch and placer diggings there will yield returns to hand-labor, and not require the aid of capital or combination to extract the precious metal. The negotiations for the sale of the Black Hills, if sucessful, will be the prelude to a large emigration thither; but whether all the Indians will acquiesce in this arrangement is quite a different question.

THE death of that distinguished Kentuckian, John C. Breckenridge, was announced in these columns Tuesday, with summary of his life and public services. Kentucky has produced but few abler men than Gen. Breckenridge, and certainly none whose death has been more generally and universally mourned by the people of that State. He was but little past the middle age of life in his family, at the time of his decease, being but 54, and coming of a race that is remarkable for the longevity of its members. His early decease is attributed to wounds received and disease contracted during the late civil war. Gen. Beckenridge was one of the most finished orators and affable genial gentlemen of his day, and possessed a personal magnetism that charmed all men who come in contact with him. Had it not been for the civil war and the unfortunate train of circumstances that followed in its wake, there is but little doubt that Gen Breckenridge would have, ere this, reached the Presidency, and still brighter pages would have been added to his brilliant personal, political and military history. Among all the Confederate Generals, there was none more distinguished for modesty, courage, humanity and statesmanship than John C. Breckenridge.

DEFENSIVE AND OFFENSIVE.

In politics, usually, one party necessarily acts in the offensive; and this is especially the case when an unscrupulous administration has been long in power. The party in power naturally seeks to defend, to some extent all of its political acts; since upon them its history rests, and by their effects and general influence, its character and future reputation must stand or fall. The effort now being made by some of the Radical papers to charge upon the Democracy matters relating to the long past, and presenting them falsely, is a vain endeavor to decline a defence of their own more recent party action, and if possible to place the Democratic party in a defensive attitude. It does not demand the exercise of anything but common sense to prove its futility. Those who originated this attempt exhibit a wonderful degree of short sightedness in thus retiring from the defensive. The only reasonable plea that the Democratic party can make before the people is, that the action of the Republican party has been inimical to the general welfare; and those Republicans who have all along claimed that the charges of the Democratic press were not well founded, must continue to defend the acts of the Administration, or quietly lay down their arms. It is sheer nonsense to pass by such defence, to enter upon the villification of the opposing political power. The people are not fools; although many of them have been terribly fooled by their own political leaders during these years of Radical rule.

The Radical Republican party, having an overwhelming majority in Congress, all the national officers, to the number of more than one hundred thousand, and more than two-thirds of all the States—no matter by what base means the supremacy was acquired, are unquestionably responsible for their public acts. They have all along been nominally or theoretically responsible to the people, but never until now have the people had a chance to understand the actual truth; because it has been for years systematically withheld, while in its stead they have had an overdose of misrepresentation and falsehood, the coverings under which thousands of bellowing Republicans have been continually robbing our citizens. Under the guise of what the Radicals dubbed "reconstruction," which was a fraud, deliberately entered upon, and carried out in cold blood by Grant, the South and the North have hitherto been prevented from fraternizing; and with the strong arm of the government ever upheld to strike down the Democracy with the false cry of "Republican form of government," the voice of the true men of the country has been smothered, and liberty denied to millions of our fellow white brothers. Now, when the vail has been lifted, when not only the true men of the United States, but of the whole civilized world see the corruption and wickedness of Radicalism, and when it is vital to all the great interests of our people that a new administration should take the reins of government, we are invited to overlook the real cause of the present national political commotion, and discuss something else. It reminds us of the father, and his son, whom he was punishing, for various derelictions of duty: the boy squirming under the just infliction, crying out "stop, dad, let's argue."

The arraignments of the Democracy against the Republicans, who have so long had unbounded control of the destinies of the people of the United States, are no mere abstractions to be obliterated by specious reasoning; they are substantial charges, based on notorious public acts.

The gravest charge is that which shows up the animus of the Republican leaders as the vilest which ever actuated any great party that has ever appeared in the world; namely, that they would rather sacrifice the good and the harmony of forty millions of people, than risk the loss of their own party power over them. History may be searched in vain for a parallel in atrocity. Out of this wretched animus with a cats-paw in the Presidential chair, have sprung all the oppressions of our Southern brethren, as well as the gigantic systems of stealing, lying and perjury, which have absolutely become normal in the workings of this Republican administration. Personal favoritism, to the injury of the public service; Congressional acts designed to override the safeguards of the Constitution; bribery of Senators; buying of members' seats; places given in consideration of presents; vast real estate and public building speculations; thousands of unnecessary officeholders thrust over the heads of tax-paying citizens; our national and State expenditures enormously increased; taxes constantly augmenting, and the citizens getting less and less for their money: Indian Rings, squandering five millions of dollars yearly to go into the pockets of lying agents and other rascals engaged in fleecing the country; the Navy ruined, and yet its annual expenses continually swelling, so as to make fat contracts for friends of the Secretary and President; Shepherds, Mulletts, Babcocks, Porters, Delanos, and a host of leeches, such as these, preying upon the appropriations worked by themselves through Congress; and all and everything of the kind winked at, sustained, encouraged by Grant and Morton, and Cameron, and Logan and the rest. Are the people of the United States going now to pass by these things and discuss the transit of Venus? Not much.

THIRD TERM GRANT.

The charge that Grant was seeking to retain his office through a Third Term, was at first treated with ridicule by many of the Republican newspapers. Some of them scouted the idea; repudiating it as a vain thing, a scheme that a high minded man like General Grant would not entertain. Others held off, saying, that it would be time enough to express an opinion on the subject of a Third Term, when any authorized party should seriously present it for consideration before the people. Friends and enemies—politically, of President Grant, in many instances concurred in condemning the inauguration of a Third Term in the working of the American government. So it went on; Grant, meanwhile, apparently stolid, saying nothing, and allowing the discussion to take its course. Grant has passed through several different phases, and he had a variety of personal experiences before he arrived at the summit, and became a politician.

He has in that at last found his vocation. It is that of a shrewd, political wire-worker. Simon Cameron, for many years has been held up to the rising and passing generations as the great model political wire-worker; but his laurels are now in danger; his scholar has become a full grown man in the business, and is able to go alone, without his teacher. We must now therefore regard Grant in this his highest aspect; that of a Radical Republican Politician. To be sure he is also President of the United States; but that office is now used merely as a foot-stool for the great politician, who has laid his plans to govern this country to suit his own personal views and ambition.

This is the little gentleman who had no policy of his own; who promised to do the will of the people; to act faithfully for the general welfare, to encourage an era of hearty good feeling between the North and the South, to be, in fact, a true man; true to his country, and his country's best traditions. Being such a true man, such a high toned representative of the good people, how could such a noble hearted patriot entertain a proposition like that of thirsting for a Third Term of the Presidency? It could not be. So said many of his political admirers and supporters.

Well, what do these friends of Grant, and presumed friends of our country, think of the matter now? There can be nothing more certain than the fact, that Grant, himself, and a certain Grant clique, have all along determined to secure Grant's nomination for a Third Term. Hardly the thinnest disguise is any longer attempted. Probably this has been known for some time to Morton, Cameron, Conkling, Butler, Blaine and Wilson, if not to many others in Washington. We may then ask, in the next place, what are these several aspirants for the coveted chair going to do about it? Can they put a stop to it? No. If they wished to stop it, they could not; and it is hard to tell how many of these very political tricksters may yet be brought to act in favor of the Third Term nomination. "When I said I would die a bachelor, I did not think I would live to be married."

Some of the opponents of the Third Term principle, when they find that Grant is indeed after the thing, in earnest, will say, "Well, since he is bound to be the candidate, we will go for him." "We would rather have Third Term Grant, than a Democratic President." These will be the tunes with all sorts of variations.

Still, this will not make the Republican party happy. Many old schoolmen of that party, will say, "There's something too much of this." Intelligent men of all parties will ask, "Where are we to find the commanding virtue, the conservative love of country, and the patriotic, noble purpose which alone should be deemed worthy of such an exceptional proceeding in our national life?" And echo must answer "where?" Grant himself has said, "when a man comes to believe himself necessary to the office, that is the time to let him go." And this we must admit is sound political doctrine. The people of the United States propose to apply precisely such a doctrine, practically, in the case of Mr. Grant. So far as the Democracy are concerned, we cannot see that it will make any essential difference whether Grant is nominated as a candidate for a Third Term, or whether he is repudiated for the attempt, by his own party.

We are bound to have a Republican candidate to beat; and between Grant and the next man, at present it would be hard to choose. It matters little to the people generally, of the United States, who seem to have come to the conclusion, that the Republican dynasty must be foreclosed anyhow at the date already assigned, March 4th, 1877.

THE Governor and Council of New Hampshire have decided that the votes cast for "Natt" Head, Republican candidate for State Senator from the Second district are to be treated as blanks, claiming that his name is Nathaniel. They also threw out the vote cast for the Prohibition candidate for State Senator, declaring him ineligible on account of not having been a resident of the State as long as the law prescribes. This gives the two disputed seats in the Senate to the Democrats. These decisions are in strict accordance with the law of the State. Similar questions will arise as to the eligibility and election of several members of the Lower House, so that it is probable that the Democrats will have a legal majority in the Legislature, and Roberts, the Democratic candidate for Governor will be chosen to fill the office. In view of all these facts the great Radical victory in New Hampshire has dwindled down to considerable less than nothing.

THE GREAT CONCERN OF THE REPUBLICANS NOW.

The chief trouble among Republican politicians at the present juncture arises from the fear that the Democrats have no proper leader fit to become the President of these United States; hence, they think, we had better let the Republicans rule four years longer. They point to Grant, and say, "look on this picture;" and then they point to vacancy, and say, "where among Democrats, shall we find his equal?" And echo answers, "nowhere." It is only too true. We indeed believe, that his peer exists not among all possible Presidents on the face of the earth. Never, in the history of civilization, has there been such an abortion thrust upon a patient people as this soldier of fortune, who became the President of the Radical Republican party. It is an old saying that "it takes very little brains to govern mankind." The reason is, that men go on with most of their operations, quite independently of the brain of any human Governor. We have no doubt that there are persons now living, and enjoying fair health, who do not even know that General Grant is President; and others who do not know whether he is a Democrat or a Radical. In fact, there are probable about six millions of voters in this Union who do not know, nor do they much care, whether he is one or the other. This, some few millions may know; namely, that all the credit he gained during the war, if now put into the scales, would not weigh a feather against the infamy he has achieved by his course in the Presidential chair.

Democrats need not attempt to find Grant's equal in the line he has deliberately chosen, on which to fight out his final battle of political life. O, what a glorious opportunity was sacrificed by this man at the unholy shrine of Mammon! It was in his power to have rebuked the cold-blooded Radical politicians of the North, and to have poured the oil of reconciliation, six years ago, over the wounds which he has since caused to fester.

Instead of going on, as he was for a brief period disposed to do, before he had ceased to be a soldier, to urge magnanimity toward the prostrated South, he chose to become a mere money-grabbing politician; burying his noble manhood forever under that deadly shroud Radicalism. Assuredly, Democrats want no such leader as that at the head of this great government. They want, a noble, honest warm-hearted man; one who can feel, and one who can respect honorable feeling in others. There are five hundred thousand men in the Democratic party to-day better fitted to fill the Presidency than the man who is in it now. Republicans need not worry themselves; when the proper time comes, they will know who it is that is to be the next President; and it is safe to guarantee, in advance, that as a man and as a statesman he will be a vast improvement upon the present incumbent. Yet Grant still wields the power of appointment to profitable offices; and there never has been a period when Radical politicians were so "hard up," as they are just now. He will have supporters, and sycophantic flatterers wherever he goes; whether in Washington, or in Missouri, or at Long Branch. On the Fourth of March 1877, "none so poor as to do him reverence." So mote it be.

"NATT" HEAD.

The raid of the buffalo gnats was not more terrible to the horses and mules of Tennessee and Mississppi, than is the decision against "Natt." Head, of New Hampshire, to the Commercial and Gazette. These conscientious and well informed journals declare that the decision of the Governor and Council of New Hampshire, with regard to the Senatorial question in the Second and Fourth districts, is a revolutionary outrage and without precedent or the sanction of law.

For the benefit of these journals we will impart a little information to them, derived from a New England stand point, and fortified by some recent facts in history. The points in dispute, and which so terribly lacerate the tender feelings of our contemporaries relate to the election of Senators in the Second and the Fourth Districts. In the former a majority of the ballots were casts for "Natt" Head, and were, as the Republicans justly claim, intended to indicate a preference for the well-known General Nathaniel Head, of Hooksett. But, whatever were the intentions of the voters, they failed to comply with the very explicit requirements of the law which demands that every legal ballot must give the full name of the candidate. General Head's name appeared as Nathaniel on the official town lists and on legal documents, and the neglect to observe the forms of law at the election is simply inexcusable, and must carry its penalty with it. The legal point is well supported by precedent; a recent case of note being that of Samual K. Thrasher, a Democratic candidate four years ago, who was voted for as "Sam Thrasher" and "Sam K. Thrasher." A Republican Governor and Council threw out these ballot as void, and, according to the law, they were not allowed to count even among the scattering votes.

Now, if the action of the Governor and Council were revolutionary and without the sanction of law, there was at least a clear precedent in the case of Mr. Thrasher, who though elected by a fair majority, and determining the political complexion of the Senate, was "counted out" just as Mr. Head was "counted out," and just as the law provides he should be "counted out," and as all other men who are not legally and properly voted for.

The second contest in the Senate was caused by the apparent failure to elect in the Fourth District. A sufficient number of votes was cast for Deering, the Prohibition candidate to prevent a choice, the Democratic nominee, Mr. Proctor, receiving a plurality. Mr. Deering being ineligible under the Constitution, which requires a residence of seven years in the State, the ballots cast for him are of course void and must be thrown entirely out, electing Mr. Proctor. Attention is called by the Concord Patriot and the Nashua Gazette to the fact that Mr. Deering's ineligibility should have been sufficiently known by the wide publicity given his nomination, and that the plea of ignorance on the part of voters has no moral, much less legal, force.

The law and the facts in this case are equally as plain as in the other, and sustain the action of the Governor and Council. Mr. Deering received but thirty-six votes, but this was sufficient to prevent an election. But Mr. Deering not being eligible to the office, these thirty-six votes had to be counted as blanks as the law required, and the election of Mr. Proctor was the result.

But there is still another bug-bear that troubles our contemporaries, and that is the fear that the Clerk of the House will fail to put the names of some of the Radicals on the roll, and thus give the house to the Democrats. There are several Radicals who claim seats about whose election there is considerable doubt, but the Clerk cannot determine the question of their claims. His duties are purely ministerial, and he is required to place upon the rolls the names of all members certified as elected by the Selectmen, and is not permitted to enter any names not certified.

But suppose the Clerk of the House had the power to determine who should be placed on the rolls and who should not, and should leave off the names of sundry Radicals about whose election there are reasonable doubts, would he be without a high precedent? Both the Gazette and Commercial were in the habit of defending and extolling the acts of Edward McPherson, Clerk of the National House of Representatives, who made it a regular practice to leave off the names of Democrats from the roll, about whose election there was no question, to give the Radicals a three-fourths majority at the beginning of each Congress, for something like ten years. Our contemporary should be very careful about railing out against a custom instituted by their own party leaders, and practiced in defiance of both law and justice—which is not the present case in New Hampshire. Before showing up the enormities of the custom they should confess their own sins and ask for forgiveness.

MINOR NOTES.

BAILEY'S statue of Eve at the Fountain, one of the most celebrated works of modern English sculpture, has been presented to the South Kensington Museum.

ALL the Republican party has to do, in Brother Harlan's opinion, is to "present a solid front." Precisely, but the brother doesn't explain how it is to be done.

GOV. CHAMBERLAIN of South Carolina, has been obliged to decline the cordial invitation given him to deliver the address before the Yale Law School at the next commencement.

SOME of the Internal Revenue officers compromised by recent revelations may see the inside of prison-walls. They richly deserve such punishment, and the Government can scarcely afford to give them less than their deserts.—Chicago Tribune.

THE custom-house Ring in New Orleans stands aghast at Governor Kellogg's recent appointment of Democrats to offices, and the giving of patronage to country Democratic organs. Packard, Marshal and general manipulator, wants to know what it all means.

AMID "the wreck of matter and the crash of worlds" at Washington they should let Secretary Delano stay in his Department just long enough to push the investigation into the affairs of the Indian Ring. The name "Columbus" is suggestive of discovery.

THE Kentucky Republicans have come to the relief of Grant and at the same time evaded the responsibility of taking unmistakable ground upon one of the questions of the day by declaring that "the statement that the President seeks a third term has no foundation in fact."

STATISTICS of the Connecticut legislature show that that body is composed of one hundred and seven farmers, thirty-three manufacturers, twenty-eight merchants, eleven lawyers, seven physicians four bankers and two clergymen, besides those whose callings can in no two cases be classified under a single head.

THE American flag which waved over Fort McHenry, at Baltimore, during the British bombardment of 1814, and suggested the well-known "Star-Spangled Banner" poem, is in the possession of Mrs Appleton, of New York, who is a daughter of General Armistead, the defender of the fort.

CAPT. LAWSON has astonished the geographers by discovering a mountain six miles high, on the island of New Guinea. This is a mile higher than Mount Everest, of the Himalayan range, hitherto believed to be the highest mountain in the world. It is rather singular that such a protuberance has not been seen before.

AN interesting and probably valuable discovery has been made at the Bibliotheque Nationale in Paris. During the Eastern vacation a committee charged with the revision and classification of manuscripts, found 21 letters of Robespierre, which are said to contain some startling facts. They are soon to be published.

The three Republican dailies of Pittsburgh distinguished themselves last week by suppressing the Associated Press report of the Spencer revelations in Alabama. It is not a matter of wonder, if the Republican party of Pennsylvania is composed of such material, that Simon Cameron held it by the throat for so many years.—Chicago Times.

VICE-PRESIDENT WILSON failed to secure the confidence of the darkies at Memphis, as is shown by the following conversation between two of the ebony-hued race last week: "Say, Bill, what's de name ob dat fellah from Washington? Hab you seed him?" "Yes, I seed him. He's gwine to start anudder Freedman's bank." "De debbil he is! Well, dat's enuff for me."

M. THIERS loses none of his activity as he grows old. He is said to have accepted the proposal of a deputation of the inhabitants of Belfort to become their candidate for the Senate in their Department; and he is working with great zeal upon his Memoirs, which he expects to extend to 16 volumes. Besides this, he is engaged upon a History of Art, of which he has completed only the Italian portion.

MEMPHIS, Tennessee, has inaugurated a novelty in baby shows. The first prize is $50, and it is to be given, not to the most beautiful, but to the ugliest. And in order that there may be no hard feelings about it, the prize is not to be given on the award of the judges unless the mother of the "successful" assents to the award. There is a bare possibility that the prize will not be given out at all.

To the suggestions that there will be a large surplus of the Alabama indemnity after paying all claims against it, and that there will be some difficulty in properly disposing of it, the Cleveland Herald says: "Don't worry. If there are not around Washington lobbyists and other birds of prey enough to get away with a trifle of thirteen millions lying around without an owner, then Washington has changed its character or the millenium has come without our knowing it."

EX-ATTORNEY-GENERAL WILLIAMS is in a fair way to be called upon to exercise his moderate supply of legal ability in his own behalf. A year ago he forbade a newspaper correspondent named Sawyer the entree to the Department of Justice, because of the surreptitious procurement of some papers in the Credit-Mobiler cases, as well as some unfavorable comments written in connection therewith. Sawyer now threatens a libel-suit, proposing to prove that the papers were properly and regularly obtained by him, and that what he wrote was true.

THE financial condition of Spain grows worse and worse every day. Its revenue, which was $115,000,000 in 1871, is now but $80,000,000, and its debt, at three per cent., is fully $265,000,000; so that it would take almost the entire revenue to pay the interest on the national debts if that interest were paid, as of course it is not. The war expenses now absorb $75,000,000 annually, or within $5,000,000 of the total revenue, the surplus going to the support of the Church, the Civil Service, the Magistracy, and the Central Department of Public Works.

AT the recent annual meeting of the Directors of the Baltimore Gazette Publishing Company, Chas. J. Barker was unanimously elected President, Wm. R. Barry, Business Manager, and Thomas M. Grant, Publisher and Managing Editor. The latter is no relation of Ulysses, and is spoken of by the Gazette as "a hard-money, progressive Democrat, and one in perfect accord with the principles and feelings of our Southern people; of pure moral character, and with all that tact and sterling integrity that is characteristic of the 'canny Scot.'" Mr. Grant was for some time the publisher of the Brooklyn Sun.

THE press of this country has done a great work in the last ten years in arousing the public mind and conscience to a sense of the corruption of the times, and has received a great deal of abuse for doing so. It has pointed out particularly that the civil service was rotten; and so this case and a great many others have proved it to be. The newspapers, however, cannot be expected to undertake, as a regular thing, to collect the revenue for the government. We shall watch with curiosity and interest to see who will be the next person to advise the President not to mind "what the newspapers say."—The Nation.

THE Troy Times, too, pretending that all the hate comes from the South, puts in its malignant thrust at the dying form of John C. Breckenridge. So does the Hartford Post; whilst Senator Morton's organ at Indianapolis fairly exudes with indecent venom. When Lee died, the conduct of the Government and the temper of the Radical press were mean in the last degree, and therefore we need expect nothing but a similar outburst of paltry rage when the breath leaves the body of Breckenridge. We have reason to thank God that this is not the spirit which animates the generous masses of the North. It is the expiring venom of the party of hate and vengeance wreaking its pusillanimous passion upon the defenceless and the weak.—Courier-Journal.

LAST month the building erected for the poor of London by the trustees of the Peabody Fund was opened for general use. It covers about two and a half acres, and will accommodate 312 families. The average rent of three rooms is about six shillings per week; two rooms, three shillings and sixpence, and one room, two shillings and sixpence. In alluding to this movement Sir Charles Reed, member of Parliament, said they are proving the greatest success the world has ever known in the way of beneficial charity. It would be better if the mechanics and laboring men of London could have separate houses in which to live and bring up their families But that cannot be, and hence the bequest of Mr. Peabody to erect such a building as that opened recently, in which at least some of the privacy of home can be obtained.

For The Post.

THE GOVERNORSHIP.

"Insatiate archer, will not *one* suffice?"

There may be personal reasons on the part of the senior editor of THE POST, why that journal should refrain from a discussion of the question of the Democratic nomination for Governor. But this inhibition, if he feels that the topic ought to be inhibited, cannot and should not affect Democrats who look to THE POST for counsel, or to give or receive suggestions through it; nor can the restriction reach the junior editors of the paper, for they, too, are Democrats who are at least as much interested as any others in the matter.

I therefore send this short note giving the views, on some points, of very many Democrats whom I know and have conversed with on the subject.

It is not necessary to discuss or inquire which is the more eloquent, or rich, or constant, or polite or talented of the aspirants in this county, but which of them, just now, is the better candidate for the party here to propose to the State Convention is the strict matter in hand. And I take the liberty, without feeling the slightest personal objection to Mr. Hopkins, to say that he should not receive the endorsement of the county.

It was his good fortune, and no one envies him the triumph less than the present writer, to signally defeat the pestilent Radical, Negley, for Congress, last year. I do not think that Negley's defeat was owing to any special or effective efforts on the part of his opponent, or to his surpassing popularity, but to the general disgust with Negley and his jobs, and to the resistless tidal wave that swept the Radicals out of power everywhere. But if Mr. Hopkins carried the election on his own superior merits, then there is the greater reason why he should not abandon the position so handsomely achieved. He should not think of permitting his Democratic constituents of the 22nd Congressional district to hazard a special election in that Radical stronghold. For if a new election shall be rendered necessary, we may depend upon it that the Radicals will do their desperate utmost to regain what they have lost, and to restore Negley to the body that is now happily delivered of his presence, or to replace him with some one of the same corrupt quality.

To run this risk is too much for Mr. Hopkins to ask of the Democratic party which has so highly honored him. He is young yet, and he should learn to labor and to wait. To insist on a gubernatorial nomination now, looks, pardon the expression, like inordinate greed for office. The ghosts from the "Land of the Hereafter," who came uninvited to Hiawatha's wigwam, and

"When the evening meal was ready,
"And the food had been divided,
"Seized upon the choicest portions"—

did not manifest more unseemly, nor aggressive voracity.

The Democrats of this county have confided to Mr. Hopkins the coveted and most important duty of representing them in Congress. They think that he can properly acquit himself there and they need his very best efforts in that field. Have they not a right—the eldest and the best right—to him?

If, as was suggested for Romeo, we could "cut him out in little stars," to adorn the political firmanent, we might have Mr. H. both for Governor and Congressman, and mayhap Senator and President also, at no distant day.

But badinage aside, I submit that Mr. Hopkins is really asking too much, in seeking to be relieved of his ardently-sought engagement to serve the people of the Twenty-second District in Congress—(for which service he is already partly paid in monthly advances of his salary)—in order that he may become a candidate for Governor. If nominated for that place he would surely have to resign his seat in Congress, and we would certainly lose his services in that body, with no assurance that a Democrat would be chosen to fill his place. And then he might possibly fail of an election for Governor. The risk is one he ought not to take himself, nor ask us to take.

AN OLD DEMOCRAT.

A MORE POPULAR ISSUE DEMANDED.

It grows more and more evident every day that the reign of the "bloody shirt" is ended, and that the party which hopes for success in the next National campaign must find a more popular issue than that of the fighting the war over again. The extremely sensible speech of ex-President Jefferson Davis at Houston last week has an excellent effect at the North. The Utica Herald says truly of it: "It is the duty of every loyal citizen to accept the words of Jefferson Davis, as uttered in all sincerity, and as a representative of the revived patriotism of the whole Southern people. It should be the regret of all, that the day of such an understanding has been postponed so long. We are fast drawing near to another great Presidential campaign. Certainly the hatred and the bitterness which have followed their introduction into former political canvasses will have no proper place in those of the future. There will be no Ku-Klux to convince the Northern voter that the new war is worse in its crime than the one which preceded it. There will be no Force bill to compel the Southern people to think that the North meant only repression and violence, when it promised complete and perfect restoration to the Union. There will not even be a Louisiana, if we may trust present indications, to compel the belief that there is no virtue among public men of either side in the Southern States. Eliminating all these features from the canvass before us, and we have abundant assurance that, whatever its event, it will be followed by a closer fellowship between North and South."

GENERAL GRANT'S STOLEN THUNDER.

[Springfield Republican]

General Sherman proves in his memoirs that he alone is entitled to the credit of his "march to the sea," which General Grant's friends have been coolly appropriating for several years as his idea, while "the sphinx" has smoked and said nothing. Sherman gives in this just-issued second volume his first letter to Grant, who had written him that he hardly knew what to do with his (Sherman's) army, and suggested the threatening of Augusta and Macon. In that letter, Sherman said he should not hesitate to cross Georgia with 60,000 men, but he would not do so without a further purpose than merely damaging the State. He proposed to put his army in order for a march on Augusta, Columbia and Charleston, saying that the "possession of the Savannah river is fatal to the possibility of Southern Independence. It may stand the fall of Richmond, but not the fall of Georgia." Grant hesitated for a couple of months, urging Sherman to "drive Forrest out of Tennessee," to destroy Hood's army, etc., but Sherman persisted in his plan, assured Grant that Thomas could handle Hood and finally was authorized by Grant, on November 2, to "go on as you propose." Grant has long enough enjoyed the credit for the most original movement of the war and we are glad to have it at last where it belongs, with General Sherman, who was always the more probable author.

MISS SARAH CLARKE, sister of the Rev. James Freeman Clarke, who has resided in Rome for several years, is engaged upon a series of sketches of all the places visited by Dante. These sketches have involved an immense amount of study and research, besides a great deal of traveling from city to city.

THE GREAT TRIAL.

THE CASE BEING SUMMED UP

NEW YORK, May 19.—Pursuant to adjournment, the Tilton-Beecher trial was resumed this morning.

Ex-Judge Porter then began summing up for the defense. He said:

GENTLEMEN—You have been for five months in the service of Theodore Tilton. Under the mandates of a power which we were bound to obey, my client has, since the beginning of the suit, dealt in scripture principles—when they struck him on one cheek he turned to them the other. On the one hand, they had Tilton and Moulton, Jayne, the informer, Woodhull & Claflin, Joe Richards, starting up darkly to strike his sister in the back, and Ben. Butler, the strategist. These are the parties who are sponsers of this accusation; these are champions of Christian purity and morality, the originators, publishers and advisers in this matter. We had in favor of this defendant, the wife, the children and the grand children, who found shelter beneath his roof and the three thousand worshipers of Plymouth Church.

"OBSTACLES TO THE ACCUSER."

One of the obstacles to the accuser was the defendant's answer of his innocence and the oath of an honest man. Another obstacle they met with presented itself in unblemished character and the unsullied purity of both him and his wife. Yet another obstacle was the fact that Tilton and Moulton for four years, by their words and acts, falsified such accusations both in writing and otherwise. Another obstacle was the fact that Tilton cohabited and slept with the lady accused, and remained for four years in family relation with an alleged adulteress. They met another obstacle in that they both, Moulton and Tilton, admitted that they were here with the oath on their lips of having open hostility against defendant. They encountered another obstacle, in the fact that they lied to conceal it, as they say, and the question arises, if they are not lying now there was an old maxim of the Roman law which provided that witnesses were to be weighed in the balance, and here in one scale they had Henry Ward Beecher and his life, and Tilton and Moulton with the record of their lives in the other.

IMPROBABILITIES.

That this man could have amour in open day, openly debauching the mother of a family; that such intrigue could be carried on through a year and a half—no eye seeing and no ear hearing—and the first woman on earth to tell it is Mrs. Tilton, and the first man she should tell it to was Mr. Theodore Tilton, and Hery Ward Beecher, the last man on earth that could have been guilty. The speaker spoke of the impossibility of Beecher's taking a mistress to his own house in the sight of his servants and grand-children. Turning toward Moulton and Tilton, the speaker exclaimed what are such men for? Unless for hunting down clergymen and to crucify women. Letters which passed with no thought on her part except in confidence reposed in her friend and pastor have been ruthlessly thrown before the world in altogether a different light from that intended.

A recess was here taken.

REVIEW OF MRS. TILTON'S LETTERS.

After recess, Beecher and his wife came into Court with ex-Judge Porter, who continued his summing up by quoting from one of Mrs. Tilton's letters, in which she breathed forth the fervor of her admiration for her husband. The woman whom he asked to be stoned as an adulteress knelt to him as to God, and loved him as she loved her Redeemer. This woman, standing at the grave of her boy, they would have you believe stood within nine months and a half of the grave of her own honor. Mr. Morris, in his opening, alluded to the frequency of the interviews between Beecher and Mr. Tilton. Now, no one would doubt for a moment that Mrs. Mattie Bradshaw was a good and pure woman, and Mrs. Tilton in a letter to her husband, said that she was jealous of attentions shown to her by Mr. Beecher. Counsel quoted further from some letters of Mrs. Tilton, illustrative of her unselfishness. Did any woman who had committed adultery ever write such letters of love, admiration and confidence? Counsel also quoted from the letter of Feb. 3d, 1868, in which she reproached herself for her shortcomings. The dastard to whom this letter was written furnished it to the papers for publication with the intention of blasting his wife and injuring Henry Ward Beecher. In another letter she says: Life never seemed to her better worth living for than it was then. He did not return her love in the same warm manner in which she tendered it to him. In January, 1868, Mrs. Tilton wrote to her husband that Mr. Beecher called to see her and they talked of her husband. Mrs. Tilton says that Mr. Beecher loved him. Mr. Beecher speaks of the soothing influence she has over him. This woman writes to her husband of every visit to her and of what passed at these visits. This man pretends that, after the alleged confession of his wife to him in July, 1870, he broke off from the church and he swears himself that his connection with the church ceased four years before 1873.

Counsel then referred to the gifts of books, &c., which were paraded by Judge Morris, and which he said would not be likely presents to be made by a libertine. Counsel read other letters for the purpose of showing the jury what passed between Mr. Beecher and Mrs. Tilton at each visit, and said they only offered the excuse of jealousy to a man who only wanted an opportunity for his infidelities. I deny, said the counsel, that in the history of the whole human race have we a similar case of a woman writing such letters to a cuckold husband. Counsel here quoted from a letter in which she asks her husband to love the Lord Jesus Christ and bear patiently with her. The woman who wrote that letter to Theodore Tilton was not an adulteress, but she was faulty only in that she loved him too well. Had the letter of December 28th, 1866, been published, he said, before the Catherine Gaunt letter, what color would it have given to the present accusation though it was written at the time it is admitted she was pure. On the 24th of February, 1866, we have a letter beginning "my darling of darlings," and in which she speaks of her sin, and Tilton hastens to make the accusation of adultery against Henry Ward Beecher. Mr. Tilton writes in September, 1866, regretting his being overcome with worldly-mindedness. In December, 1866, there is another letter from him in which he says he had been reading Catherine Gaunt and that it turned on jealousy. He expressed the thought that any man was a fool who was the victim of jealousy, and in a few sentences afterwards says: "Oh, frailty, thy name is woman!"

In all these letters to this poor little woman, there was nothing but glorification and adoration of Theodore Tilton. Counsel then read a letter dated March 8, 1867, in which Tilton wrote to his wife of his grey hairs and, said the counsel, Bessie Turner said he spoke of them in 1870, and yet this man comes here, and in the presence of the everliving God swears that he had no grey hairs then. Why you cannot open a letter of this poor little woman's but there is something about Bowen, and you cannot have a midnight meeting between Beecher and Moulton without a snow storm resonant with exclamations of Bowen's treachery. Beecher, in the course of his life, has written a few letters to Mrs. Tilton, and these are taken as evidence of adultery though written at the instance of Mr. Tilton. The letter of Mrs. Tilton, January 13, 1870, to her husband, was also read, in which she mentioned the visit of Mr. Beecher to the house that day. Why, said the counsel should she write to her husband in a remote State needlessly and mention the name of her paramour. This was after October 10, 1868, when they alleged that Henry Ward Beecher debauched Elizabeth R. Tilton at his house, and after Oct. 17, 1868, when they said he repeated the offense. Another letter was quoted of Mrs. Tilton's referring to the troubles as "of her own making" and yet Tilton came on the stand and swore they were of Henry Ward Beecher's making.

The court here adjourned.

THE TRIBUNE ON THE SPEECH.

The Tribune has the following in reference to Judge Porter's speech: Everybody knew what to expect when almost the first words uttered by Judge Porter were these: "Men are apt to be bold of speech when two stalwart champions like Moulton and Tilton make a joint assault upon a clergyman and a woman, the one forbidden by his profession to return evil for evil, the other weak and powerless, held as in the hollow of the hand by a man who has but to look upon her to subdue her to his will." The last clause referring to Mrs. Tilton was delivered in a deep, deliberate voice with scathing force, and as the words were uttered the speaker turned toward Mr. Tilton, who sat behind him, and shook his clinched hand in his face with a look of scorn. Tilton's face turned very red, but he looked the lawyer straight in the eyes while his lips became pressed tight together as if with suppressed passion.

Judge Porter continued at intervals to turn and denounce Tilton to his face and more than once the latter, who was busy making notes, dropped his pen nervously and half turning in his chair, faced the speaker with an angry expression. Judge Porter, after contrasting the lives and characters of the plaintiff and defendant, hastily sketched the more salient events in the life of Mr. Beecher, and pronounced Mr. Tilton to be an adulterer and a perjurer. Describing the discussion of the paternity of the boy Ralph, Mr. Porter exclaimed with electric force, and facing Mr. Tilton, "if there be a beast upon earth capable of holding such a conversation over his own boy with the paramour of his adulterous wife, he has lived too long upon the earth; it is time for him to die. What are such men for unless they have a mission in hunting down clergymen, crucifying women and committing perjury in the courts of justice?" Nothing that was said during the day caused deeper feeling in the audience than this sentence delivered with all the withering force that the orator could condense into his words. Tilton faced it all with an iron will, but his cheeks glowed and the lines about his mouth were deep and hard. The denunciations of Moulton and several other persons were only less severe than those launched against Tilton, but as the persons who were denounced were not present, the effect was much less marked. The chief aim of Judge Porter's argument yesterday was to prove from the character both of Mr. Beecher and Mrs. Tilton and from the tone and nature of Mrs. Tilton's letters to her husband, the great improbability that any adulterous intercouse had taken place between Mrs. Tilton and Mr. Beecher. Judge Porter says he will probably speak until Friday night if his strength holds out. Evarts has desired him to occupy the whole of the remainder of this week with his argument.

OBITUARY.

Death of Gen. Breckenridge.

LEXINGTON, May 17.—Gen. John C. Breckenridge died in this city this evening of abscess of the liver, combined with consumption. His last hours were quiet and peaceful. On Sunday night he spent a restless time and sent during the night for his regular physician, who administered an opiate to the sufferer, after which he slept until late this morning. Then he was visited by Dr. Louis A. Sayre, of New York, who dressed the wound made by the operation.

On Monday of last week, the doctor, seeing that a discharge was taking place from the wound, expressed himself hopeful of the patient's rapid recovery with proper attention. After this, he took some nourishment. At three o'clock in the afternoon, a change for the worse was perceptible, and his friends became alarmed. Stimulants were administered, but without effect. He sank rapidly until near five o'clock when he became speechless. He died at fifteen minutes of six. He was conscious apparently, up to within a few minutes of his death. There was no scene, no last words, nothing ostentatious in the manner with which the sufferer met his fate. He died as he lived, modest and brave. The only allusions he made to his death were once after the operation performed on him last week by Drs. Sayre and Gross when he said that he felt so comfortable he believed mortification had set in and again in his will, made the next day, by Mr. Jas. B. Breck, in which he used these words, "after all my just debts, which are few and small, and the expense of a modest funeral paid, I desire, &c."

Around the death bed of the General were his wife, two daughters and one son and a few other immediate relatives. In accordance with the wish of the deceased and the desire of the family the funeral will be a modest one. It will take place on Wednesday evening at four o'clock. The death of Gen. Breckenridge has cast a gloom over this community where he was much loved for his many estimable qualities.

BRIEF RESUME OF THE LIFE OF THE DECEASED.

The deceased was a nephew of Robert J. Breckenridge, was born near Lexington, Kentucky, in 1821. He studied law, and in 1851 was elected by the Democratic party to Congress from his native State and re-elected in 1853. Having been nominated as a Democratic candidate for Vice President, he was elected in November, 1856, when James Buchanan was chosen President. He was nominated for the Presidency in 1860 by the Southern wing of the Democratic party after they had left the National Democratic Convention which nominated Douglas. He had two other competitors—John Bell and Abraham Lincoln. He received 72 electoral votes, Lincoln received 180, Bell 39, and Douglas 12. All the Southern States except Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee and Missouri, voted for Breckenridge. He was elected to the United States Senate by the Legislature of Kentucky, and took his seat in March, 1861. After he had defended the cause of the new Confederacy by several speeches in the Senate, he went to the South in September, 1861, and entered the army with the rank of brigadier general. He commanded a division at Stone River, December 31, 1862—January 2, 1863, and at Chickamauga, September 19th and 20th, 1863. He defeated General Sigel near Newmarket, Virginia, in May, 1864. His corps was formed of the army of Early, which Sheridan defeated near Winchester in September, 1864. He was appointed Confederate Secretary of War in January, 1865. Soon after the surrender of General Lee, he sailed for Europe, where he remained until 1868, when he returned home, since which time he has taken very little part in politics.

WASHINGTON, May 18.—Colonel Geo. A. Batchelder, formerly Secretary of the Territory of Dakota, died here to-day.

MEMPHIS, May 18.—Major John Pressley Strange, for many years a leading dry goods merchant of this city, and during the late war Adjutant General on the staff of Lieutenant General Forrest, died last night of consumption, aged fifty-three years. His death has cast a gloom over the city, as few men were so universally admired and respected as was the deceased.

BERLIN, May 19.—A semi-official denial is given to the statement in the Pall Mall Gazette that Prince Bismarck had sent out a circular despatch complaining of the adoption of the French army cadres bill as dangerous to the peace of Europe.

MRS. LINCOLN.

A Verdict of Insanity Rendered.

CHICAGO, May 19.—In the county Court the trial of the question of the sanity of Mrs. Lincoln, widow of Abraham Lincoln, came up to-day. The proceedings were based on a petition filed by Robt. T. Lincoln, setting forth that his mother, Mary Lincoln, has property and effects exceeding seventy five thousand dollars; that she is non compos mentis, and incapable of managing her estate, and praying for the issuance of an order for a warrant and venire to test the question of her sanity. The petition was accompanied by a certificate of the family physician, Dr. Isham, to the effect that he had examined Mrs. Lincoln, and was of the opinion she is insane, and a fit subject for hospital treatment.

Several witnesses testified to eccentricities in the conduct of Mrs. Lincoln which commenced with the assassination of Mr. Lincoln and which have become more marked as time progressed. She imagined she heard voices in the wall; that strange beings beset her in the entries of her hotel; that she was the victim of poisoning plots, etc. Her closets are full of unopened packages of goods she has ordered sent to her room. After short argument, the case was given to the jury who brought in a verdict in accordance with the facts elicited.

Mrs. Lincoln will be removed to the hospital at Batavia, Ills. Her relatives and friends have delayed this step as long as was considered prudent, but finally agreed that nothing else would suffice. At the announcement of the verdict, Robert Lincoln took the hand of his mother affectionately, when she exclaimed with reproachful tone, "O, Robert, to think that my son would ever have done this." There were few spectators in Court.

FOREIGN NEWS.

ENGLAND.

ORIGIN OF THE RECENT WAR RUMORS.

LONDON, May 18.—The Pall Mall Gazette finds the origin of the recent war rumors in the following circumstances: The Versailles Assembly, just before adjourning for its last recess, passed a bill which had been for some time under discussion concerning cadres of the French army. Later, Prince Bismarck addressed a circular dispatch to the diplomatic representatives of Germany abroad complaining of the adoption of a measure which was described as calculated to endanger the peace of Europe. The contents of the dispatch were, according to instructions, orally communicated by the German representatives to the Governments to which they were respectively accredited. The existence of this dispatch was divulged and gave rise to reports which have lately caused so much alarm throughout Europe.

CONDITION OF THE MARKETS.

The Mark Lane Express, in its review of the breadstuffs markets says: There has been a marked improvement in the temperature of the past week reaching the highest attained in the summer and altering the face of the country. This coming on dull markets has made business still more difficult. Had high prices been paid, a smart decline would have followed, but at present rates there is no room for abatement. All over Europe a beneficial change has been felt, but the markets are little altered. Prices are perhaps a shilling lower.

FINANCIAL.

LONDON, May 19.—An article in the Times this morning presents a contrast between England and American efforts to reduce the national debt. We cannot but feel with regret, says the Times, that the United States, in this respect show more the high spirit of a nation conscious of great destiny and anxious above all things that no short-comings of the present generation shall interfere with the teachings their children received.

FRANCE.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE ASSEMBLY.

PARIS, May 18.—In the Assembly today, Minister Dufaure submitted a bill regulating relations between the public powers. It provides that the Senate and Chamber of Deputies shall meet annually in January and sit at least five months in the year. The President of the Republic may communicate with the Chambers by message. The Chambers are obliged to reconsider any decision if the President makes a request to that effect. The President and Ministers can be impeached only by the Chamber of Deputies and must be tried by the Senate.

M. Dufaure also introduced a bill relative to the organization of the Senate. It provides that elections for Senators shall be ordered by a decree which must be issued six months before the day appointed for the holding thereof.

A motion was made by the Minister that the bills be referred to the Committee of Thirty.

The Left opposed the motion and urged that the bills be referred to the special committee. M. Dufaure's motion was defeated, whereupon M. Batbie announced that the Committee of Thirty resigned their functions. M. Laboulaye, a member of the Committee of Thirty, objected that M. Batbie had no right to tender the resignation of the entire committee. The Duc D'Audiffret Pasquier, President of the Assembly, declared that the resignation of the committee was unprecedented. The committee should first meet and consider the subject, and those of its members who propose to resign should notify the presiding officer of the Assembly of their intention. M. Dufaure informed the House that the defeat of his motion would not be considered a cabinet question.

SPAIN.

THE SITUATION.

SAN SEBASTIAN, May 19.—Information has been recived that small pox is prevalent in Carlist camps.

MADRID, May 19.—A decree has been promulgated declaring the electoral period opened. During the time prescribed, the press is free to discuss all questions except that of the monarchy, and public meetings of a political character may be held. The decree concludes by expressing the hopes of the Government for the re-establishment of a representative regime without which there can be nothing but anarchy.

THE GOVERNMENT FORCES GAIN ANOTHER VICTORY.

BARCELONA, May 18.—The Government forces gained an important victory at Montverrat. They captured formidable positions of Carlists on that mountain with a loss of only 93 killed and wounded.

GERMANY.

THE RELIGIOUS CONFLICT.

BERLIN, May 18.—The Roman Catholic Bishops of Russia who addressed a petition to the Emperor and received a reply last month from Ministers of State have made a rejoinder, which is, that to reject the decision of the Vatican Council would be equivalent to the abandonment of Catholicism, and that they are convinced the holy see would never be unwilling to act in conformity with all proper decisions of a State Government.

ONTARIO.

BURSTING OF DAMS.

MINDEN, May 19.—The government dams at Eagle's and Hall's lakes on the Upper Gull river have broken away, flooding the village of Minden. The water is now over two feet above the floors of the houses and still rising. The damage will be very great.

IRELAND.

AN ASPIRANT FOR MITCHEL'S SEAT.

DUBLIN, May 19.—The trial of Moore's petition against the validity of the election of the late John Mitchel in Tipperary began at Clonmd to-day. The petitioner claims his seat on the ground that he was the legal candidate and legally elected, his opponent being ineligible from the first because he had transferred his allegiance from the Queen of England to the government of the United States.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, May 17.—Secretary Bristow to-day called on the Attorney General and afterwards on the President, both visits having significance with reference to the past and future operations against illicit distillers. Subsequently the Secretary was closely closeted with Commissioner Pratt and received damaging statements against the Ring submitted to them by Revenue Agent Yaryan. Within the past few days Bristow has received communications from Eastern cities indicating to him that he has hardly yet broken the crust of the formidable Ring which he is trying to put down. Offers have been made him contingent on his co-operation with those making the offer to supply evidence which will involve a number of heretofore regarded respectable houses in Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore and elsewhere. The Secretary has relieved the secret service from any further active participation in the crusade, and has entrusted to Mr. Pratt, the new Revenue Commissioner, the duty of arranging for further seizures. It is expected that prominent internal revenue changes will soon be made in the West.

MISCELLANEOUS DISPATCHES.

The opinion of the Court of Claims in the Pacific Railroad transportation cases will not be announced before next Monday, to which time the Court adjourned.

All the Indian delegations have arrived, the last squad reaching here to-day. They will be received by the Indian Commissioner to-morrow.

Five new National Banks are authorized to commence business in various places in New England to-day, beside the German National Bank of Allegheny, Pa. Capital $200,000.

Secretary Bristow to-day had an interview with Judge Pierrepont on the intended prosecution of persons engaged in whisky frauds. The papers and documents relating to this business were to-day officially referred to Commissioner Pratt by Solicitor Wilson.

Ice formed in this city and neighborhood last night.

The call for the redemption of five million coupon bonds issued from the Treasury on Saturday indicates additional subscription to that amount by the syndicate, making in all $35,000,000 called in on that account.

KENTUCKY.

Funeral of the Late Gen. Breckenridge.

LEXINGTON, May 19.—The funeral of Gen. John C. Breckenridge took place today. It was attended by an immense throng of people anxious to pay the last honors to the memory of a great and good man. The officers of State, headed by Governor Leslie were present in a body as also Senators Stevenson and McCreery and many other distinguished men. The funeral was conducted by the Knights Templar, of which order Gen. Breckenridge was an exemplary member. No such outpouring of people has been witnessed since the death of Henry Clay, and what is more gratifying the distinction of party seemed to have been sunk in those considerations which should alone actuate the hearts of men who aspire to be considered good citizens.

PERSONAL.

LONDON, May 20.—6 A. M.—Froude, the historian, will sail for South Africa on the 23rd in an official capacity.

Messrs. Sanford and Owen, Commissioners for the Philadelphia exhibition, are passengers on the steamer Illinois for New York.

WASHINGTON, May 19.—A foreign dispatch from a son of Jessie D. Bright, says there is little hope of his father living through the day.

Hon. Michael C. Kerr has returned from a prolonged visit to the South, entirely restored to health.

WHAT HENRY WILSON SAID ABOUT GEN. BRECKINRIDGE.

[St. Louis Times Interview.]

People of both parties seemed to vie with each other in kind acts toward me. I went to Kentucky to spend one day and remained six; spentfive days in Tennessee and three in Arkansas. While in those States I received hundreds of letters, and was called upon by many individuals, urging me to visit the other Southern States, and I am confident that, had I had time to accept the invitations the people of Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Georgia and other Southern States, would have received and treated me with the same kindness I met in the States I went to. While in Kentucky I went to see John C. Breckinridge, and I see that a newspaper, one on my own side too, has raised a great how about my "calling on a rebel." Mr. Wilson here severely condemned a man who censured another for calling upon an old friend, with whom he had served in public life, and who was in a dying condition. He said that whenever he is near an old friend who was sick and unable to call himself, he will go to see him, regardless of press opinion. He then remarked that during the war he visited prisoners whom he had known in public life, who were fighting against his party, and that he did not think the difference of opinion sufficient to wipe out regard and friendship. In some instances he procured their release from prison. He thinks it impossible for General Breckinridge to recover, and spoke highly of the good traits the dying man possesses.

"DIEU DEFEND LE DROIT."

There have been and are men in the United States Senate who have no legal title to their seats, and who secured them by fraud and bribery; here are in that high body, men who prostitute their lofty position to the basest personal ends and the gratification of the lowest passions; there are members of that body whose only gift is the cunning of a knave, or the courage of a brute; but it is doubtful if a creature ever sat in that splendid chamber so utterly and entirely contemptible as Spencer, who writes "Ala." after his scrawling frank. Since the expiration of his term of service as a soldier, Spencer, who was one of the adventuresome spirits that marched into the South, with a sword, which he did not afterwards beat into a ploughshare, has been charged with almost every crime known to the political decalogue. First, he was a register in bankruptcy, in Alabama, an office in which he fattened and battened, because everybody in the State was bankrupt at the end of the war. Then he turned his attention, and the natural talents he has for corrupting legislatures, and which had been improved by his experience as a lobbyist in Iowa, to controlling the combination of ignorance, imbecility, and venality, which legislated for the State of Alabama, after the consummation of reconstruction. Elected United States Senator by the assembled embodiment of the intellect and integrity of the State, his term expired in March, 1873. The campaign in Alabama in the year in which were elected the members of the Legislature which was to choose Spencer's successor was a bitter one, and the result so doubtful that it is only being decided at this late day. When the Legislature met, both parties claimed a legal majority, and the result was that two rival bodies were organized. The Conservatives were soon compelled to disband, however, by fear of the Federal power, which promptly came to the rescue of Spencer and his rump assembly, and he was re-elected. Now several years afterwards, Alabama having in the meantime been won from the plunderers, the means he employed to secure the election of the body that dishonored the United States Senate by re-electing him are being revealed. First, in regard to the re-election of the Legislature, his own dupes testify that in three counties of the State he employed the troops of the United States in making arrests of citizens guilty of no crime whatever, the object being, as is proved by Spencer's own letters, bearing his motto, "Dieu defend le Droit," to "scare away enough voters to secure the election of Republican candidates." Notwithstanding these tactics, Spencer failed of his purpose, the rival Legislatures were organized and the Conservatives succeeded in securing a legal quorum. After a few days' session this was destroyed, however, (Spencer's bosom friends testifying to the fact) by "disaffecting" two members and drugging a third to insensibility. Still he had not votes enough yet, and so two men, whose election was not even claimed by themselves, were bribed to come forward and take seats in the Court House Legislature, as Spencer's body was known in opposition to the Conservatives, who met in the State Capitol building. There is very little doubt that sufficient evidence will be secured by the committee of investigation to warrant the Senate in expelling Spencer, and there is the strongest probability for believing that that body will not hesitate to do so, on the facts being fully proved. If it does one of the foulest excrescences, fostered by the war, and brought into full bloom under the present administration, will be lopped off from politics. "Dieu defend le droit," and the devil take care of his own.—Philada. Times.

THE WHISKY RING FRAUDS.

[N. Y. Sun.]

No harsher judgment could be pronounced upon the administration of the Internal Revenue Bureau at Washington, than the confession now formally made that in order to detect the frauds and combinations of the Whisky Ring, Mr. Bristow found it necessary to go outside of the office created to protect the public interest, and to conceal from it all knowledge of his operations until they were completed.

This fact gives the true story of Mr. Douglass's removal, and the refusal to grant his abject appeal for retention until the end of the fiscal year. The Secretary of the Treasury was possessed of all the necessary information when that summary step was taken, and he knew that to make his plan successful, the absence of the late Commissioner was indispensable.

There is no longer a particle of doubt that the Internal Revenue Bureau was the centre of the Ring which for years has been plundering the Government right under the eyes of Boutwell and Richardson, who refused to investigate the most serious charges or to heed the evidence of glaring corruption. The Ring is composed of active Republicans in and out of Congress, who commended themselves to favor by liberal contributions to the "cause" and loud declarations in favor of a third term. They were always welcome at Washington as friends of the President, and in that capacity were able to strengthen Douglass at the White House, and to procure legislation by which his powers were enlarged and made comparatively independent of control. Emboldened by this protection they branched out on a more extensive scale, until the loss of revenue and the notoriety of illicit distillation compelled the attention of the Secretary of the Treasury, and led to the explosion which has now created so much alarm at the capital.

The Sanborn contracts, Jayne jobbery, and other iniquities, were traded into the very office of the late Secretary of the Treasury, and implicated Richardson and Sawyer in the most serious manner. The President rewarded Richardson with a life appointment on the Court of Claims, and but for Mr. Bristow perhaps Sawyer would have been transformed into a Minister Plenipotentiary. Now, the great Internal Revenue Bureau is found to be rotten from the bark to the core, and its chiefs are detected as agents of an infamous Ring of thieves. This is no news to the public, but only an official confirmation of facts long known to exist. Every day discloses some new rascality, and no surprise need be excited at more startling robberies than have yet been uncovered. Thus far, daylight has only penetrated through the crevices.

OHIO NEWS.

THERE is a coal famine in Akron, owing to the strike in the Tuscarawas Valley, Straitsville and other neighboring coal regions.

THE Annual State Convention of the Women's Christian Temperance Union will be held at Urbana commencing on Wednesday May the 26th prox.

THE clothing of a little grand-daughter of Mr. Jacob Marshal of Lancaster caught fire one day last week and were burned from her body. The little girl cannot recover.

JACOB FLORA of Pike township, Stark county was attacked by highwaymen near Canton one night last week who after inflicting injuries upon him which will probably disable him for life robbed him of all the money he had.

ON Saturday night of last week Mr. John McConnell of Orange township Ashland county was drowned in a pond near his residence while in a somnanbulistic state. He had frequently before been found in many dangerous positions while asleep and as he had taken a bath in the pond on Saturday afternoon and spoke at length at the supper table of the beauties of the bathing place, it is supposed he entered the pond while asleep and awakening was confused at ascertaining his position and drowned. His clothing were found upon a fence near the pond.

FROM the Ashland Press we learn that the house of William Wilson in Mifflin township, Ashland county, was struck by lightning on Monday of last week. The portion of the building struck was completely demolished, when the electric current followed a stove pipe down into the sitting room glanced off the stove to the knee of John Shaffer thence proceeding down into his boot and through the foot into the floor. The boot was torn from the foot and thrown across the room. The current passed through the floor and along the sleepers making its escape into the yard. The building was not fired, although the appearance for the instant to those present was that the building was all ablaze. Mr. Shafer, of course, was completely paralyzed, and is yet in a critical condition. The other members of the family were badly stunned.

ATTENTION

Is called to the advertisement, in another column, of F. P. Gluck, New Bedford, Mass., who will mail to any address, post paid, twelve oil chromos, size 9x11, mounted, on receipt of one dollar. ma22:Wtf

PENNSYLVANIA NEWS.

FOURTY-FOUR properties are advertised for Sheriff's sale in Mercer county.

ONE hundred and eight applications for license have been made in Butler county.

ALLENTOWN is in a state of paroxysmal delight over two base ball clubs named respectively Beecher and Tilton. Look out for foul play.

ROBT. YOUNG an old citizen of Washington county died at the Home of that county on Friday last in the eighty-fourth year of his age.

OWING to an accident in sinking the first shaft for an artesian well at the Reform School farm at Morganza, a second one is about to be put down.

ON Sunday the 9th inst., Rev. Dr. John Chambers of Philadelphia, completed his fifty years' pastorate of the church and congregation at Broad and Sansom streets.

J. W. STEVENSON, convicted at a recent session of the Dauphin Courts, of outraging the person of a little girl in the presence of his sick wife, was sentenced to three years in the penitentiary. What a mockery of justice.

THE Williamsport Sun says: On Wednesday afternoon last, Patrick Marr, aged about ninety-two years, committed suicide at Jersey Shore, this county. He hung himself to a sapling tree, where he was discovered by a young girl, shortly after committing the deed.

MISS SARAH I. LEWIS, was elected County Superintendent of the Public Schools of Tioga county, on Monday of last week. The contest between her and Mr. Ward was very close, the vote being 104 for Miss Lewis and 103 for Mr. Ward; Miss Lewis receiving one of a majority.

A PARTY of some thirty persons from Lock Haven propose to visit the Centennial in Philadelphia next year in a novel manner. They will secure tents from the government, and pitch them on lands outside of Philadelphia, where they will board and sleep, spending the day at the exhibition. Lock Haven's ahead as far as heard from.

SAYS the Sharpsville (Mercer county) Advertiser: We were, on Monday, shown a photograph of a group of sisters of Mrs. Chloe Pierce, six in number, including herself, taken in Boston during her recent visit there, whether she had gone to attend a family reunion, the occasion being the birthday of her eldest sister, aged seventy-one years, the youngest being fifty-four years. The family consists of six sisters and two brothers. They were all present at the reunion with the exception of one brother. Their meeting together was the first for fifty years where all were present, and it was perhaps as interesting as it was rare.

SAYS the Greensburg Argus: On Saturday morning, at an early hour, the dwelling house of George Keltz, of Ligonier township, was burned to the ground with its entire contents including five hundred dollars in money. The origin of the fire is unknown, but the supposition is that it commenced in the kitchen. Two of Mr. Keitz's sons had arisen earlier than usual for the purpose of getting breakfast as one of them wished to start for this place to attend the centennial. After his departure the other returned to bed, but was soon aroused by the flames, which, by this time, had almost entirely enveloped the building. The family barely escaped with their lives by jumping from the windows, and Mrs. K., in making the leap, was severely injured. What makes the matter additionally painful is the fact that Mr. Keltz was absent in attendance at court as a juror, where he still at present writing, with no hopes of being relieved until the Buena Vista riot cases are concluded.

APPOINTMENT OF CADETS.

MILITARY AND NAVAL ACADEMIES, 23D CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Having been notified by the War and Navy departments of a vacancy in the academies, and being requested to recommend suitable young men to fill the same, I have resolved upon holding a competitive examination.

A Board will be appointed before whom all candidates must appear, and the two so appearing, who, in the judgment of the board are best suited mentally and physically and who shall pass the most satisfactory examination shall receive the appointments. Any boy residing in the Twenty-third district who can furnish satisfactory certificates of moral character, shall have the right to compete for the appointment. Under the regulations of the war department the age for the admission of cadets to the academy is between 17 and 22 years, but any person who has served faithfully and honorably as a soldier in the late war to suppress the rebellion, is elligible for appointment up to the age of 24 years.

Candidates for appointment for midshipmen in the navy must be between 14 and 18 years of age. All applications for the positions must be made on or before the 1st day of June next, and full particulars will be given by me at my office, No. 94 Diamond street, Pittsburgh.

ALEX. G. COCHRAN.
M. C., 23d District.

JURORS DRAWN.

The following gentlemen have been drawn to serve in the Common Pleas No. 1, their term beginning the fifth Monday of June:

F. D. Briggs, collector; Samuel Fry, farmer; James Freel, painter; Wm. Linkhart, clerk; John Dean, manufacturer; Joseph Boyd, farmer; Daniel Harkins, laborer; Dennis McMullin, farmer; Boyd Phillips, farmer; Ernest Reese, gent.; Jno. Doris, Jr., blacksmith; Frank Johnston, barber; John Heun, bricklayer; J. H. Niemann, baker; John Hersh, grocer; Isaac Williams, laborer; John Sutton, farmer; James S. Burchfield, grocer; George B. Littlefield, contractor; Nimrod McIlwaine, carpenter; Jacob Green, puddler; William Wilson, Sr., gent.; Stewart McKee, manufacturer; Samuel Sample, laborer; William Wilkins, laborer, George Cooper, laborer; Thomas Scully, boiler; Joseph Wall, farmer; Thos. Parke, farmer; Michael Hasley, shoe merchant; Joseph Wampler, ex-Justice of the Peace; Jacob Byerly, carpenter; J. G. Young, blacksmith; Thomas Hawkins, rougher; Hugh Lafferty, gent.; R. P. Duff, merchant; Jacob Dressell, Sr., boatbuilder; James White, teamster; James Hamilton, farmer; William Warner, tobacconist; J. N. Forsythe, farmer; Wm. Mackey, carpenter; H. R. McClelland, broom manufacturer; Martin Liebler, merchant; Martin Smith, laborer; S. P. Gamble, insurance agent; Julius Richter, saloon keeper; Joseph Myers, gent; Joseph Fairman, machinist; James H. Stevenson, clerk; George Atkinson, laborer; John P. Hornish, clerk; Jas. G. Reynolds, laborer; John Monshue, carpenter; John Rice, gent Louis Lindsay, notary: C. G. Miller, farmer, Alex. Barr; grocer, Abe Fost, engineer, and John Woods, heater.

DO YOU WANT TO BE A SOLDIER?

As will be noticed elsewhere, Hon. A. G. Cochran, Congressman from the Twenty-third district, has been notified of a vacancy in the U. S. Military and Naval Academies, and requested to make appointments for the vacancies. He has wisely decided to show no favoritism whatever in his appointments, and to that end will organize a Board for the examination of any and every boy within his district, who will fill the bill required by the Government, and those passing the most creditable examination mentally and physically will receive the appointments. The card of Mr. Cochran as published elsewhere, fully explains the requirements of the Government and gives full information to those who may desire to apply for the appointments.

THE BUENA VISTA RIOTS.

THE TRIAL OF THE BUENA VISTA QUARTETTE RESUMED AT GREENSBURG—TESTIMONY OF RESIDENTS OF THE VILLAGE, ETC.

The trial of Watson, Thompson, Boone and Douglass, residents of Buena Vista, on the charge of murdering the Italians, was resumed at Greensburg Monday morning, before Judge Logan.

Rush Shaner, a resident of Armstrong's Station, was the first witness sworn. He testified to seeing the Italians cross the river on the morning of Sunday, the day of the murder, to Buena Vista; that they were noisy and disorderly in their proceedings; that he heard firing when they re-crossed the river, but did not see by whom nor at what; in the afternoon, continued the witness, I saw a great gathering of the people on the hillsides; they were not armed; saw men in Buena Vista during the day, with guns; I did not recognize any firing; about five o'clock a white flag was hoisted on the Italian side; in the evening we went where my wife was, about a mile distant, and stayed all night; I know the prisoners, but saw none of the prisoners except Watson that day, and only saw him about seven o'clock in the morning, before the affair occurred.

Mr. Shaner was cross-examined, but no further testimony of importance was adduced except that the Italians who crossed in the boat were cheered by their companions on the hill, and as soon as the white flag was hoisted by the Romans the firing ceased.

Mr. Thomas Moore, of Moore's Station, testified as follows: I went (on the Sunday of the murder) to Armstrong's until I met a foreman, and went as far as I thought it was safe; I saw men behind a chimney and trees on the Allegheny side shooting to this side; I was pretty close before I saw them—two hundred to twenty-five yards distant—and then I retreated rapidly and went home; I do not know the parties who shot; on my way home I met a great many men I didn't know going towards Armstrong's; I then telegraphed to the Sheriffs of Allegheny and Westmoreland counties that heavy firing was going on and assistance needed; I suppose I saw forty armed men on my return; most of them were on the Allegheny side; knew one of them who, I think, had no gun; his name was Joseph Bird, but I do not think he would know any one; I went to Armstrong's the next morning; got on the train and went to Pittsburgh.

Mr. F. Patterson, of Buena Vista, next took the stand. His testimony was: On Sunday morning my wife went up to see how her mother, who lived opposite Armstrong's, fared; she came back excited and said we would have to flee for our lives, as the Italians were crossing; at this point firing of musketry was heard, and a scene of confusion and terror ensued, there being a disposition to flee to the country; when I got out the Italians were crossing back under cover of a heavy fire of musketry from Armstrong's side; firing on both sides was kept up from that time on until late in the evening; when the Italians retreated they seemed to be terrified; I went up street to see my mother and sister who were terrified; I saw men on the streets of Buena Vista with arms, but many of them I did not know; I might mention many citizens whom I saw on the street, but could not name any citizen of Buena Vista; I saw one man with a Spencer rifle, and through curiosity asked to look at it, but cannot recall the name of the man; I know Mr. Watson, Douglass and Thompson, the prisoners, and have talked with them; the evening of the difficulty I asked Mr. Douglass if he thought there had been any one hurt on the other side of the river, and he thought there had; there was during the day a universal condemnation of the Italians for crossing over.

The cross-examination developed nothing new, when Mr. Patrick Toolan, another resident of Armstrong Station, was placed upon the stand. He was absent that day, however, and nothing of import

THE COURTS.

THURSDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Ewing.

J. J. Hays was acquitted of a charge of false pretense. Emanuel Harris prosecutor.

George Burrs was acquitted of assault and battery. The prosecutrix, Catharine Loyd, failed to put in an appearance.

Charles Eichmiller was acquitted of a charge of embezzlement. Jos. Marks prosecutor.

William Dalzell, charged by Henry Yost with false pretense was allowed a nolle pros.

John A. Kohrssen was acquitted of a charge of assault and battery. S. D. Rothermel prosecutor.

Edward Bailey was convicted of nuisance in careless blasting. James Fleegan prosecutor.

Alex McMillen was acquitted of charges of horse stealing and receiving stolen goods.

Alex. King, charged by J. J. White with felonious assault is on trial.

Common Pleas No. 1—Judges Sterrett and Collier.

Watt, Lang & Co. vs. Wm. Beeson et al. Juror withdrawn and cause continued

The jury were out in the case of Samuel Duff vs. K. Bracken, an action for work done.

Dr. Hugh Campbell vs. Jake Hill, an action on a promissory note. Verdict for plaintiff for $343 71.

Michael Grier vs. Mary Palmer, an action for work done. Verdict for plaintiff for $79 74.

Christian Lapp vs. Philip Tress, an action on a book account. Verdict for plaintiff for $104 90.

Amos Lewis vs. the Modern Life Insurance and Improvement Trust Company, a scire facias on a mechanic's lien. Verdict for plaintiff for $51 37.

James Hunter vs. Jacob Nusser, an action to recover for hogs sold. Verdict for defendant for whom the jury found a balance due of $11 51.

William Dalzell & Son vs. Frank McKenna, a sci. fa. on a mechanic's lien. Jury out.

J. N. Garside, for use vs. S. Miller et al, a sci. fa. on a mechanic's lien. On trial.

Robert Hutchinson vs. Wm. H. Williams. The jury found that defendant was not guilty of gross negligence and therefore not liable for plaintiff's loss, as he was bailee of the trust without pay for the same. A verdict for $81 35 was however returned for plaintiff for money expended for detective hire to ferret out the thieves, it appearing that the parties had agreed to share the cost of such service between them, and this being the amount paid by plaintiff as defendant's share.

Common Pleas No. 2.—Judges Kirkpatrick and White.

P. F. Collins & Co. vs. O. W. Barnes is still on trial.

J. H. Williamson vs. Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company. Verdict for plaintiff for six cents damages and costs.

John P. Heisel, trustees of the Germania Savings Bank, vs. F. Yunker. Verdict for plaintiff for $402 37.

William Young vs. Young & Hoy. Verdict for plaintiff for $1,147 50.

United States District Court—Judge McCandless.

Thos. Miller, bankrupt, Beaver county. Assignee's report of sale of real estate confirmed nisi.

Thompson W. Grubbs, Allegheny city, filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy. Referred to Register Shaffer.

Godfrey Gordon, Greene county, filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy. Referred to Register Knox. In the same case an order was made, restraining certain execution creditors.

Heckleman & Co., bankrupts, Allegheny. Register's report on certain liens confirmed nisi.

Chas. W. Morrison, debtor, Allegheny. Hearing on rule to show cause why an attachment should not issue against the debtor was extended to 18th inst.

H. W. C. Tweddle et al, creditors, vs. Eclipse Lubricating Oil Company, Venango county. After argument the restraining order heretofore granted was made absolute and the injunction granted. Motion made to dissolve the injunction.

Chris. L. Graff, debtor, Pittsburgh. Hearing of the rule on Alexander & Co., to show cause why they should not elect to stand upon certain securities or accept the composition, was continued to 20th inst., Also after argument the rule on debtor to show cause why the composition with his creditors should not be set aside, was discharged.

Chas. Fuchs, bankrupt, Pittsburgh. Rule to show cause why the adjudication in bankruptcy should not be set aside and debtor admitted to a defense. Returnable 26th inst.

United States vs. Orville D. Warren. Judgment ordered to be entered in favor of the United States for $287 62.

L. D. Galligan, of Warren, was adjudged a bankrupt, and the matter referred to Register Woodruff.

U. S. Circuit Court—Judge McKennan.

Hook and Wise vs. Simon Rinehart, Jr., Greene county. Action for damages to recover for the closing up of a distillery by defendant as Assistant Assessor. Suit withdrawn by plaintiff.

FRIDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Ewing.

The following cases were disposed of in this Court:

W. M. Ferguson, fornication and bastardy, a nolle pros. allowed on payment of costs and filing bond for maintaining of child; Lucinda Geyer prosecutrix.

John Argile, Eugene Schulty, Henry Schmidt, Lawrence Quitter, James Riley, Robert Matthews and Henry Colgan, charged with illegal liquor selling, were allowed to go free on payment of costs.

Harry Martin plead nolle contendere to a charge of nuisance, and was convicted on two charges of illegal liquor selling.

William Long was acquitted of charges of larceny and receiving stolen goods.

Francis McGuire was convicted of assault and battery on Captain Jack Havey.

Juries are out on two cases of Gustave Schulty, charged with illegal liquor selling and perjury.

Common Pleas No. 1—Judges Sterrett and Collier.

The case of Wm. Dalzell vs. Frank McKenna is still on trial.

Dalzell & Son vs. Frank McKenna, juror drawn and plaintiff confessed judgment.

Louis Kregler vs. Wm. Sewell, an action on mechanic's lien. Jury out.

P. J. Devlin vs. Wm. Blakely, an action on a mechanic's lien. Verdict for plaintiff for $21 31.

James Dawson vs. John Ewals, an action on a promissory note. Verdict for plaintiff for $11 20.

J. M. Gartside for use vs. S. Miller et al. Action on mechanic's lien. Jury withdrawn and case settled.

Common Pleas No. 2—Judges Kirkpatrick and White.

Collings & Co. vs. Barnes, is still on trial.

Wm. L. Allen and Edwin L. Allen, partners as Wm. L. Allen & Co. vs. Wm. Haslage and Christ Kuhlman, partners as Wm. Haslage & Co; an action for goods sold, is on trial.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

John Walker, Jr., of Allegheny county, filed a petition for adjudication in bankruptcy of himself.

In the matter of A. Arusthal, the rule on the assignee to show cause why the order confirming the report of Register Shaffer, with regard to the claim of A. C. Silverman, should not be rescinded, was discharged.

In the matter of C. B. Warrington, a bankrupt, the appointment of John H. Bailey, Esq., as assignee was approved.

In the matter of H. P. Whitmore, Luzerne county, the assignee's return of sale was presented to the court and ordered to be filed for confirmation in ten days unless exceptions are filed.

In the matter of Anna E. Sink, the assignee filed a bill for an injunction against Thomas Scandret and others.

U. S. Circuit Court—Judge McKennan.

Alexander McCormick, assignee of Irwin H Hayden, vs. the Germania Life Insurance Company. An action to recover the sum of ten thousand dollars the amount of insurance on Hayden's life in the Germania is on trial. The deceased was a partner of plaintiff and committed suicide on the 21st of April 1874. He, it appears, expected remittances from Germany and on the strength of the expectation the firm bought largely and became involved.

The defense contend that decease took out the policy while in sound mind, with the deliberate intention of committing suicide, and by willing the policy to his part ner relieve him of the trouble.

SATURDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Ewing.

The following sentences were pronounced in this Court:

Frederick Hary, for selling liquor to minors and on Sunday, was fined $150 and costs.

Daniel Haggerty was fined $100 and costs for adultery.

Daniel W. Cush received the usual sentence for fornication and bastardy. Margaret Master son prosecutrix.

Thomas E. Burtt, ditto. Ellen Bennett prosecutrix.

David F. Evans was fined $15 and costs for assault and battery on Wm. Shutz.

Wm. J. White, Augustus Lavake and Wm. Kelley, for forcible entry, were each fined $10 and costs.

Common Pleas No. 1—Judge Collier.

Conrad Van Buren was appointed trustee for Christina Vohr to secure her separate property from her husband, Jacob.

In the matter of the voluntary assignment of L. J. Blanchard and William Brigham, William J. Dilworth and George W. Eagy were appointed appraisers.

In the matter of the voluntary assignment of C. and A. Strouse to Samuel S. Fell, the appraisers' report was presented and a bond of assignee in the sum of $20,000 filed and approved.

The petition of Sarah Strauss to secure her separate earnings was filed.

In the matter of the voluntary assignment of Robert Finney, the assignee's account was presented and its publication ordered.

Common Pleas No. 2—Judge White.

Allen & Co. vs Haslage & Co., verdict for plaintiff for $641.

Margaret Clinton was awarded a subpœna in divorce from her husband James Clinton. The reasons given are alleged cruel and barbarous treatment.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

In the matter of Carrier & Baum, bankrupts, of this city, on petition of Andrew F. Baum, one of the said bankrupts, and on motion of John M. Kennedy, Esq., his solicitor, a rule was granted on the assignee, and petitioning creditor to show cause why the adjudication should not be revoked, petition dismissed and all proceedings discontinued.

In the matter of the Citizens' Bank, of Titusville, Mr. H. Abbott, of Titusville, was chosen assignee, and J. H. Osmer, of Franklin, chosen solicitor for the assignee.

THE ITALIAN MURDERS.

THE CASES OF ARMSTRONG AND GUSCETTI—THE TRIAL OF BUENA VISTA CITIZENS COMMENCED.

(From The Daily Post, May 15.)

In the cases of Armstrong, Guscetti and Pecci, on trial for the murder of the Italian coal miners at Buena Vista, a severance has been allowed and the defendants will have separate trials. Yesterday a nolle pros was entered in the case of Pecci on one indictment.

Four of the citizens of Buena Vista, Jno. H. Watson, Ford Thompson, James Boone and F. L. Douglass were formerly arraigned in the court yesterday before Judge Logan. The indictment, a lengthy document, charging the killing of Poncrazio L. Vecchiana was read to them, after which all four entered a plea of "not guilty."

The Commonwealth in this trial is represented by District Attorney D. L. Harvey and Dr. Frank Cowan, while Hon. Edgar Cowan and J. J. Hazlett appear for the defendants. After empannelling a jury a list of witnesses for the Commonwealth was called over to ascertain if all were in attendance, and attachments were granted for such as were not present.

District Attorney Harvey who made the opening address on behalf of the Commonwealth read the indictment. He thed said the murder was the result of a violent controversy between laborers and capitalists. The case was one that required the most careful attention at the hands of the jury. The final trial of the cause involved questions of the greatest interest to the county—a county whose mining interests were of the utmost importance. It was to be decided whether men could burn and destroy property, and committee murder, without being made to suffer the penalty prescribed by law. It would be shown by the evidence that the defendants, on the 29th of November, 1874, in company with 100 other men unlawfully, wantonly and maliciously assembled upon a hill in the southern section of the county, overlooking the huts of the Italians, and with loaded arms came in from the town of Buena Vista and other places, making an attack, resulting in the death of one Italian and the wounding of others. There were to be a large number of witnesses called, and the jury would have to pay the closest attention to the testimony in order to arrive at a just decision.

After Attorney Harvey's speech the Court adjourned.

On Saturday afternoon the trial of the four citizens of Buena Vista, implicated in the miners' riots and indicted at Greensburg for murder, was resumed. Caleb Greenawalt of Sewickley township, near Armstrong station, 'Squire Love of Rostraver township, Hugh McKibben of Pittsburgh, Stuart Henderson and Henry Kelly of Moore's station and J. H. Johnston of Pittsburgh, were examined at length, after which the Court adjourned until to-day. There was nothing in the evidence that very strongly implicated the defendants.

"I WOULD GIVE $1,000 IF

I had a good set of natural teeth," said a gentleman yesterday at 278 Penn avenue. How many, through present neglect, will have occasion to make the same remark in a few years. If you have any idea of the value of your natural teeth, have them properly treated and filled now, and you can preserve them through life. Don't throw money away on poor cheap fillings, but visit Dr. Quincy A. Scott and have them filled in a style equal to the finest work of the best operators in America and at half the prices usually charged for first class operations. We have seen at his offices badly broken and decayed teeth restored to their original form and color by the handsomest gold fillings, and whole teeth built of pure gold, on old roots, which you would think ready to extract. In fact all tranches of dentistry are so scientifically carried on at his celebrated establishment, that you have only to visit it to have any operation performed in the most skillful and satisfactory manner.

THE NATIONAL ALLIANCE.

LAST DAY'S PROCEEDING OF THE NATIONAL CONVENTION—CONSTITUTION ADOPTED—RESOLUTIONS—OFFICERS OF THE ALLIANCE—DELEGATES TO THE CHICAGO CONVENTION.

(From The Daily Post, May 14.)

The Convention assembled promptly yesterday morning at the hour assigned. The attendance was larger than on the previous day, every available seat in the room being occupied as well as many chairs in the aisles. In addition to delegates from our own State, delegate were present as follows: Kansas, 1; West Virginia, 4; New York, 6; New Jersey, 1; Indiana, 2; Illinois, 2; Ohio, 45; Iowa, 3.

The first hour was spent in devotional services led by the Rev. James Sleew, of Farmer City, Ill., after which Rev. Hiram T. Miller, of Monongahela City, made a speech on the "Importance of Practical Working."

THE RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED.

The resolutions reported yesterday were then taken up, and after amending the fourth by striking out the clause demanding that only such public officers and candidates be supported as are willing to pledge themselves to support temperance principles in all their official acts they were adopted. A lengthy discussion was had on the resolutions.

A resolution was adopted requiring all delegates to labor to extend the circulation of temperance papers.

The preamble to the resolutions reported yesterday, next received the attention of the Convention, exceptions being taken to the words "One hundred and fifty thousand lives," and the change proposed consisting in the substitution of "Very many thousand of lives." This was adopted.

Dr. Bittinger advocated a change of the word "late rebellion," inasmuch as such an expression was not a pleasant word in some sections of the country. The words "late war" were better. This was agreed to and the wording was also changed to "causing more waste," and the preamble as amended was adopted.

A collection was then taken up, the Convention adjourned till two o'clock and an immense rush was made for the Alliance Room tables, and the ladies in charge were overwhelmed with work. Four hundred or five hundred partook of their hospitality.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Pursuant to adjournment the Convention reassembled at half-past one o'clock, and the usual preliminary devotional exercises were had. The attendance at this session was also very large.

After the devotional exercises the Constitution for the government of the National Alliance, submitted by the committee on the day previous, was taken up, discussed at great length and adopted with a few slight changes.

On motion of Mr. Rabe a committee was appointed with Rev. Dr. Swift as chairman, to nominate officers for the Alliance for the ensuing year, and the committee retired.

DELEGATES TO CHICAGO.

A committee was also appointed to nominate delegates to the Convention of the National Temperance Association, which meets at Chicago on June 1st prox. The committee shortly afterwards reported the following names: Hon. F. R. Brunot, Allegheny, Rev. G. K. Ormond, Boston; Rev. Dr. E. E. Swift, Allegheny; Rev. Dr. H. D. Fisher, Mt. Union, O.; Mrs. Martha N. Hunt and Rev. Dr. R. A. Brown, Indianapolis; Rev. Dr. W. N. Locke, Alliance, O.; Rev. R. W. French, Rev. James Shaw, Rev. Dr. W. D. Howard, Pittsburgh; and Rev. Dr. B. F. Brooke, Pittsburgh.

The report was adopted.

Mrs. Brown stated that no mention was made in the Constitution about the children and a committee consisting of Mrs. Brown, Mrs Hunt and Mrs. Allinder was appointed to suggest a plan whereby children could become introduced in the Association and thus in the temperance cause.

THANKS.

Dr. Grimes, from the Committee on Resolutions, reported a series of resolutions expressing thanks to newspapers, to the Christian Advance for courtesies extended the crusaders, and to the Second Presbyterian congregation for the use of the church. Adopted.

By this time the audience had become largely decreased and the resolutions were held over till the evening session, the Convention adjourning to meet at half-past seven o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

The usual preliminary devotional exercises occupied the first half hour of the evening session, at which the attendance was large.

The resolutions of thanks presented in the afternoon were adopted.

Mrs. Brown, from the special committee reported a list of preambles and a constitution for the children who are to form a branch of the organization. The report, after some discussion was adopted.

OFFICERS OF THE ALLIANCE.

The Committee on Officers then presented the following names:

President—Rev. E. E. Swift, D. D., Allegheny.

Vice Presidents—Rev. W. D. Howard, D. D. Pittsburgh; Rev. W. M. Grimes, Cadiz, Ohio; Rev. R. W. French, Preston, Ill.; Rev. J. W. Ellis, Lincoln, Neb.; Rev. Thedore L. Cuyler, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Rev. J. B. Dunn, Boston, Mass.; Rev. John Gaston, Yazoo City, Miss.; Bishop Gilbert Haven, Atlanta, Ga.; Rev. Dr. Chickering, Washington, D. C.; Rev. S. B. Reed, Evans, Col.; Rev. Marion Morrison, College Springs, Iowa; Rev. J. R. Thompson, Wheeling, W. Va.; Rev. John Russell, Detroit, Mich.; Rev. H. D. Northrup, Hartford, Conn.; Rev. George F. Adams, Hampton, Va.; Rev. W. H. Buckham, Burlington, Vt.; Rev. Fisher, Topeka, Kansas.

Recording Secretaries—Rev. W. H. Locke, D. D., Alliance, O.; Rev. Hiram Miller, D. D., Monongahela City.

Corresponding Secretaries—Hon. James Black, Lancaster, Pa.; Rev. D. Manford, Cincinnati, O.; Miss Kate Thompson, Mt. Union, O.; Rev. J. W. Bain, Chicago, Ills.; Mrs. L. A. Atwater, Grand Rapids, Mich.

Treasurer—Thos. P. Hershberger, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Executive Committee—T. H. Rabe, V. P.; Robert A. Brown, D D., Presbyterian; Rev. Alex. Clark, Methodist; Rev. R. T. Miller, Methodist Episcopal; Gen. F. H. Lane, Baptist; Rev. J. K. Melburn, Lutheran; Hon. Felix. R. Brunot, E. P.

Central Committee—Rev. S. F. Minor, D. D., Allegheny City, Pa.; Hon. Neal Dow, Portland, Maine; J. H. Seals, Atlanta, Ga.; J. H. Bristor, Martinsburg, W. Va.; Rev. Dr. Jonathan Edwards, Peoria, Ill.; Rev. H. Sinsabaugh, Denver, Colorado; W. J. Jackson, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Mrs. Anna J. Wittemeyer, Philadelphia, Pa.; Rev. S. P. Jennings, Pittsburgh, Pa.; J. N. Stearns, New York City; Rev. D. C. Babcock, Philadelphia, Pa.; Mrs. N. P. McCallister, Pa.; "Mother" Stewart, Springfield, Ohio; Mrs. Martha Hunt, Indianapolis, Ind.; Mrs. H. N. K. Goff, Philadelphia, Pa.; James A. Mowatt, New Haven, Conn.; C. W. Miller, Dover, New Hampshire; Prof. U. R. Evans, Adrian, Michigan; David McCausland, Tecumseh, Nebraska; H. W. Adams, New York City; Hon. Stephen B. Ayres, Penn Yan, N. Y.; Mrs. Mary C. Johnson, Secretary W. N. Union, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Rev. B. D. Palmer, Verbank, N. Y.; Geo. W. Sterling, Springfield, Dakota; Mrs. S. J. Steele, Appleton, Wis.; Miss Lizzie Boyd, Wheeling, W. Va.; Rev. Samuel Pierce, Tidewater, Va.; Mrs. M. A. Spencer, Hampton, Va.; Hon. W. C. Robie, Franklin, Vt.; Mrs. Joel Foster, Montpelier, Vt.; W. B. Bartlette, Salem, N. H.; John Alexander, Philadelphia; J. Newton Pierce, Philadelphia; Col. G. F. McFarland, Harrisburg, Pa.; D. B. Beam, Altoona, Pa.; Dr. Joseph Austin, Lawrence, Mass.; Mrs. S. A. Gifford, Worcester, Mass.; Henry Fish, Port Huron, Mich.; Rev. H. F. Spencer, Grand Rapids, Mich.; Rev. Geo. B. Jocelyn, Albion, Mich.

The report was received and filed, and on motion the persons nominated were elected officers of the National Alliance.

A collection was then taken up, during which a temperance song was sung by two gentlemen.

The Convention then adjourned with the understanding that the time and place for meeting of the next Convention should be selected by the Executive Committee.

"I WOULD GIVE $1,000 IF

I had a good set of natural teeth," said a gentleman yesterday at 278 Penn avenue. How many, through present neglect, will have occasion to make the same remark in a few years. If you have any idea of the value of your natural teeth, have them properly treated and filled now, and you can preserve them throgh life. Don't throw money away on poor cheap fillings, but visit Dr. Quincy A. Scott and have them filled in a style equal to the finest work of the best operators in America and at half the prices usually charged for first class operations. We have seen at his offices badly broken and decayed teeth restored to their original form and color by the handsomest gold fillings, and whole teeth built of pure gold, on old roots, which you would think ready to extract. In fact all branches of dentistry are so scientifically carried on at his celebrated establishment, that you have only to visit it to have an operation performed in the most skillful and satisfactory manner.

WHEN mind and body are out of sorts, with cold extremities, a yellowness in the skin, costiveness, dull headache and an indisposition to stir about, be sure you are in for a bilious attack, springing from a more or less disordered liver. Dr. Jayne's Sanative Pills will bring the liver to a healthy condition, and speedily remove all biliary distress. MWS&W

12 Chromos for $1. The grandest chance ever offered agents. We will mail to any address, post paid, 12 beautiful Oil Chromos, size 9x11, mounted, on receipt of $1. Sell for $3 in an hour. Try a Chromo agency, it is the best paying agency out. Everybody loves and buys pictures. We have work and money for all, men and women, boys and girls, whole or spare time, daytime or evening, at home or traveling. Inclose $1 in a letter. Chromos by return mail. They sell at sight.

WANTED Agents for the best selling Prize packages in the world. It contains 15 sheets paper, 15 envelopes, Pen, Penholder, Pencil, patent Yard Measure, package of Perfumery, and a piece of Jewelry. Single packages with elegant prize, post paid, 25 cents.

BEST Selling Imitation Gold Watch, in the market. This is a Pure Coin Silver Hunting Cased Watch; English roiled Gold plate; Jewelled; Full model; Expansion Balance, Nickel Movements; beautifully engraved Cases; and is equal in appearance to a Gold Watch that costs, from $60 to $100. It sells and trades readily, for from $25 to $60. If you wish a watch for your own use, or to make money on, try this. Price $17 only. We will send this watch C. O. D. subject to examination, if you send $2 with the order, the balance of $15 you can pay the Express Co. if the watch proves satisfactory.

ALL Can make splendid pay selling our goods. We have other novelties which are as staple as Flour. Send stamp for our illustrated catalogue.
Address F. P. GLUCK, New Bedford, Mass.
ap24:1yrW

THOS. F. STEWART'S REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE, corner Fifth avenue and Wood street, opposite First National Bank.

If you wish to exchange city property for that in the country.

If you wish to exchange country property for city.

If your House is too small.

If your House is too large.

If your location does not suit you,

If you wish to exchange Stocks, Bonds or Mortgages for a place either in the city or country, the place to do so is where most of this kind of business is done, and that place is the Real Exchange of

THOS. F. STEWART,
Corner Fifth avenue and Wood street.

N. B.—WANTED—Mortgages on good city property from $20,000 to $100,000.
4de28 THOS. F. STEWART.

FOR SALE—
TO CAPITALISTS.
May now invest in choice selected Mineral and Timber Lands at very low figures, located on and near railroads and navigable streams, in West Virginia. Several tracts with workable veins of BLACK BAND and the HEMATITES IRON ORES, SPLINT, CANNEL and BITUMINOUS COALS, and covered with immense timber, such as Black and White Oak, Walnuts, Wild Cherry, Maple, &c. Full particulars furnished upon application to A. H. ROWAND, 202 Robinson street, Allegheny City Pa.
de2 MWFd&Wsmos.

FOR SALE.
WHEELBARROWS,
For Railroad Contractors, Brick Makers, Stone Masons, Stores and Gardeners. Manufactured in large numbers, and for sale cheap at
DUQUESNE WAGON WORKS,
Corner Craig street and Allegheny river, two squares below Suspension Bridge.
2s1 wfs&W C COLEMAN & SON.

LANE BROTHERS
WHOLESALE HARDWARE
POCKET KNIVES, Knives and Forks, SPOONS, SCISSORS, AXES, SHOVELS, LOCKS, Hinges, Nails, Files, etc. Carpenter's, Blacksmith's, and AGRICULTURAL TOOLS, PITTSBURGH, PA., Cor. Liberty & Sixth Streets.

Stock Speculations!
Conducted by us in every form on commission only. Puts, Calls and Double Privileges on best houses and lowest rates. Cost $100 to $500. Pamphlets explaining how Wall street operations are conducted sent free. Send for a copy. TRUMBRIDGE & CO. Bankers and Brokers, 2 Wall street, New York.
fe19:d3m&4te&73mW

PATENTS.
GILLEN & BOAL, Solicitors of Patents. Office, St. Clair Bank Building, Room No. 2, No. 16 Sixth street, Pittsburgh, Pa. Patents taken charge of and sold on commission. Satisfaction guaranteed. For further information address as above.
fe17:1yd&W

J. H. JOHNSTON,
GREAT WESTERN GUN WORKS
285 LIBERTY STREET.
Muzzle and Breechloading RIFLES, SHOT GUNS, REVOLVERS, AMMUNITION, GUN MATERIALS FISHING TACKLE, &c. Guns, Revolvers and Pistols repaired. Send for price list. A lot of second hand Guns and Revolvers for sale very cheap.
16a&W

BOILERS and ENGINES
On hand and made to order for Rolling, Grist, Planing Mills, Portable Saw Mills and Hoisting Engines, House Front Columns, Window Heads, Sash Weights and general Machine Castings. Also, dealers in Second-hand Boilers and Engines. Prompt attention given to repairing.
ANDERSON, MAXWELL & PORTER,
Nos. 233 and 40 Park Way,
ja2:1yrW Allegheny, Pa.

WANTED Agents for the best selling Prize Packages in the world. It contains 15 sheets paper, 15 envelopes, Pen, Pen Holder, Pencil, patent Yard Measure, package of Perfumery, and a piece of Jewelry. Single package with elegant prize, post paid, 25 cents. Circular free.
BRIDE & CO.,
fe6:3mW 769 Broadway, N. Y.

Allen's Planet Jr. Silver Medal
HAND DRILLS and WORK TOOLS. Twenty new styles. They "sow like a charm," and hoe better, easier, and six times faster than the old hand hoe. S. L. ALLEN & CO., Mfrs. 119 S. 4th St., Phila., Pa. Send for Circular.
A LIVE AGENT WANTED in every town.

BARLOW'S INDIGO BLUE FOR BLUEING CLOTHES. Uniform quality and economical. If not for sale by your grocer or druggist, mail ten cents or sample box direct, to D. S. WILTBERGER, Prop., No. 2853 North Second St., Philadelphia. mh6:16tW

EPILEPSY OR FITS cured by the use of Rose Epileptic Remedies. TRIAL PACKAGE FREE. For circulars, evidence of success, etc., address ROSE BROS., Richmond, Ind.
fe6:13tW

GRAND OPENING
AT
S. HAMILTON'S, NO. 77 FIFTH AVE.,
Lowest Prices Ever Known for Such Instruments.

THE GREAT
ESTEY COTTAGE
ORGAN.
CLOUGH & WARREN
COMBINATION
Church and Orchestral
ORGANS.

CELEBRATED
BRADBURY PIANOS,
AND
UNRIVALED
DECKER & BARNES
PIANOS.
Also other Well-known and Reliable, but Cheaper Pianos.

Have just finished refitting our Rooms, and have just opened for inspection the finest stock of first class Pianos and Organs ever brought to this city at one time, comprising all the above well-known Instruments, all of which are known and recognized the world over as unquestionably the best in the market.

We do not Deal in Cheap Shoddy Goods and will not Sell them at any Price, so that Purchasers have the Assurance that what they buy is just what it is represented to be.

We will pursue the same policy in the future that has been so successful in the past, i. e., sell only the very best Instruments at the smallest possible profit.

By pursuing this policy our Trade is to-day, according to the sworn returns of the different music houses in Pittsburgh, almost one third more than any other Pittsburgh House, and as far as known the largest of any Piano and Organ House in Pennsylvania.

Please remember this, that the great aim and object of our business life, is to please our customers.

1st. *By giving them the best possible instrument for the lowest possible price.*
2. *By giving them every accommodation possible, such as very easy monthly or quarterly payments,*

ON OUR NEWLY REVISED PAYMENT PLAN,
so that should the purchaser on this plan
FALL SICK,
or meet with disaster in his affairs, he will not lose his instrument, or what he has paid on it.

Remember, also, that no matter what others may tell you they can do, S. HAMILTON'S HOUSE will do better for you, because they can sell you a better instrument, and they will sell you lower than any other House can afford to sell you. You are cordially invited to call or write to.

S. HAMILTON, 77 FIFTH Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.
ma4:w&Wlm

MEDICAL.

DR. WHITTIER,
302 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa., continues to treat with his usual great success all Private, Nervous and Urinary Diseases. Spermatorrhœa or seminal weakness resulting from SELF-ABUSE or other causes, producing NERVOUS DEBILITY, NIGHT EMISSIONS, DESPONDENCY, DIZZINESS, DIMNESS OF SIGHT, PIMPLES ON THE FACE, WEAKNESS OF MIND AND BODY also, Impotency, Loss of SEXUAL POWER, STERILITY, &c., unfitting the victim for business or marriage, and rendering life miserable, are perfectly cured in shortest time, insuring permanent relief.

Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture, Orchitis, all urinary diseases, and Syphilis, (all forms) consisting of SKIN ERUPTIONS, ULCERS IN THE MOUTH, THROAT or on OTHER PARTS OF THE BODY, are thoroughly cured, and BLOOD-POISON perfectly eradicated from the system. Dr. Whittier is a regular graduate of medicine and surgery, as his diploma at the office shows; his life-long special experience in all private diseases, with the purest medicines prepared by himself, enables him to cure difficult cases after others fail—it is self-evident that a physician treating thousands of cases every year acquires great skill. Consultation and correspondence private. Pamphlet sent SEALED for stamp. Medicines sent everywhere. Office hours—9 A. M. to 3 P. M. and 6 to 8 P. M. Sundays 12 to 1.

"TRUE MARRIAGE GUIDE,"
144 pages, fine illustrations. Gilt and cloth binding. A private instructor for the married or those about to marry, relating to the wonders and mysteries of the sexual system. About reproductions, impediments to marriage—causes, consequences and cure. A book for everybody's private, careful reading. Price 50 cents at the office, or sent by mail securely sealed. Address Dr. WHITTIER, 302 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

QUICKLY CURED!
ALL FORMS of Private and Chronic Diseases, at the Girard Medical Dispensary, No. 83 Sixth avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa. The proprietors are regular graduates of medicine and surgery, as diploma at office will show, are longer engaged, and the most successful, as their extensive city practice will rove Age, with experience, can be relied on.

NO CURE, NO PAY.
Syphilis, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture, Orchitis, Hernia, all Urinary Diseases and Syphilitic or Mercurial affections of the Throat, Skin or Bones, are cured in the shortest possible time that will insure permanent relief. Spermatorrhœa, or Seminal Weakness and Impotency, as the result of self-abuse in youth, or excess in maturer years, and other causes some of the following effects: as emissions, blotches, debility, dizziness, nervousness, dimness of sight, coughs, indigestion, constipation, despondency, confusion of ideas aversion to society, loss of memory and sexual power, and which unfits the victim for business or marriage, are thoroughly and permanently cured. A medical circular relating to Private Diseases sent in sealed envelope for one stamp. All communications confidential. Address

Girard Medical Dispensary
No. 83 Sixth avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa. All medicines are prepared by the proprietor where nothing but the best of drugs are used, this enables us to cure the most difficult cases after all others have failed. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M. Sundays from 5 P. M. to 7 P. M.
ly14-d&Wlyr

DR. C. A. BOHANNAN
CURES all Private Diseases without the use of Mercury. Charges reasonable. Guarantees to cure "Spermatorrhœa," or "Seminal Weakness in from 2 to 7 weeks' time. Office No. 419 North Fifth st., St. Louis, Mo. Established in St. Louis in 1857.
☞Dr. B.'s "Treatise on Special Diseases," which fully explains the nature, causes, symptoms, etc., of Seminal Weakness, Female Complaints, Syphilis and valuable information on other delicate subjects, sent FREE in plain, sealed Envelope on receipt of stamp.

A BOOK FOR THE MILLION!
MARRIAGE GUIDE.
A Private Counselor to the Married, or those about to marry, on the physiological mysteries and revelations of the sexual system, with the latest discoveries in the science of reproduction, preserving the complexion, &c. 250 pages, with numerous engravings, and contains valuable information for those who are married or contemplate marriage; still it is a book that ought to under lock and key, as nobody else should see it. Sent to any one (post paid) for Fifty Cents. Address Dr. Butts' Dispensary, No. 12 N. Eighth st. St. Louis.

Obstacles to Marriage.
HAPPY RELIEF FOR YOUNG MEN from the effects of Errors and Abuses in early life. Manhood restored. Impediments to marriage removed. New method of treatment. New and remarkable remedies. Books and circulars sent free, in sealed envelopes. Address HOWARD ASSOCIATION, 419 N. Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa—an institution having a high reputation for honorable conduct and professional skill. ma6-TTH8-3md&13tW

MANHOOD RESTORED.
A victim of youthful imprudence, causing premature decay, nervous debility, etc., having tried in vain every known remedy, has found a simple self-cure, which he will send FREE to his fellow sufferers. Address J. H. REEVES, 78 Nassau street, New York P. O. Box 5153. apeood3m&ap17:13tW

PRESCRIPTION FREE.
For the speedy Cure of Seminal Weakness, Lost Manhood and all disorders brought on by indiscretions or excess. Any Druggist has the ingredients. Address, Dr. E. HILTON & CO., Cincinnati, Ohio.
oc9-1y&W-1y

Duff & Campbell,
MANUFACTURERS OF
WINDOW GLASS,
And dealers in French and Enameled Glass,
As we keep in our warehouse a first-class Cutter, we are prepared to fill all orders from a single light upwards on the shortest notice. We select the best Sheet Glass to fill orders at our warehouse, 110 WATER STREET, between WOOD and SMITHFIELD.
W-s&W

VERNER & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Marble, Granite and Stone Work.
286 PENN AVENUE, Pittsburgh, Pa.
MARBLE MANTLES A SPECIALTY.
ja24eodb&eowW

$200 a month to agents, everywhere. Address EXCELSIOR MFG. CO., Buchanan, Mich.
ap17:2tW

SPECIAL NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS,
HARRISBURG May 5, 1875.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL be received until TWO O'CLOCK P. M. of TUESDAY, May 18, 1875, for the erection of an extension to the building known as the office of the Land Department in the city of Harrisburg, in accordance with plans and specifications, which can be examined at the office of L. H. SIMON, Harrisburg, Pa. All bids must be accompanied with a bond of the applicant, with two sufficient sureties, in the sum of $10,000, conditioned that if the applicant shall be successful, and the contract shall be awarded to him, he will proceed to furnish the security required by law and take upon himself the burden and execution of said contract.

Proposals will be endorsed "Proposals for the erection of an extension to the building known as the office of the Land Department in the city of Harrisburg," and addressed to A. WILSON NORRIS, Secretary of the Board, Harrisburg, Pa., who will, upon application, furnish the form of bond, which must in all cases accompany the proposals.

The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all bids if they deem it best.

J. F. HARTRANFT,
R. W. MACKEY,
JUSTUS F. TEMPLE,
WM. M'CANDLESS,
Commissioners.
ma8:10tdW

NOTICE—
An application will be made by William Stoops, Jas. Woodburn and others, to the Governor of the State for a charter of a Steam Ferry across the Ohio river at Stoops Landing on the south side of said river and a point on the north side near Moseburg Station in the borough of Sewickley, Allegheny county, Pa.
ma15:3tW

DR. BROWN, NO. 82 SECOND AVENUE, between WOOD and MARKET STREETS, PITTSBURGH, PA., continues to guarantee his cures in cases of PRIVATE DISEASES. His remedies are prepared by himself. No patient will be sent to a druggist for his medicine. Having had a large experience in a practice of over 20 years, he can insure relief in a few days. Terms low and cures certain or no charge. Delicate Diseases, Liver Complaint, Palpitation of the Heart, Strictures, Diseases of the Bladder and Kidneys, General Debility and Nervousness yield readily to his treatment.

PRIVATE DISEASES.—OFFICE 196 PENN STREET, next door to the St. Clair Hotel. For the cure of all diseases of a private nature in from two to four days, by an entirely new and safe treatment. Also, Seminal Weakness, Impotency and all other diseases of the genital organs and their prevention. A cure warranted or money refunded. Has diploma in office, and is a regular physician of 20 years' standing in this city, having cured over 10,000 cases.
Book and circulars 10 cents. Address Dr. W., 196 PENN Street, Pittsburg

THE WHISKY FRAUDS.

More Seizures Made at Various Points.

WASHINGTON, May 13—The Secretary of the Treasury is still vigorously engaged in the work of prosecuting the raid against all parties engaged directly or indirectly in illicit whisky distillation. Treasury agents are requested in all cases where United States Attorneys and revenue officials fail to give their support to investigations in progress to report their names to the department.

A SUBTERRANEAN TANK DISCOVERED.

The agent at Milwaukee telegraphs to the solicitor to-day that he had discovered a subterranean tank with a capacity of twenty-five thousand gallons belonging to one of the Milwaukee distillers.

ANOTHER SEIZURE IN CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, May 13.—Collector Weitzel, by order of the Treasury department, this afternoon, seized the large whisky house of Pike, Doyle and Barrett Nos, 8 and 9, Public Landing, and placed the same in charge of a United States Marshal An inventory of the property will be made soon. The interest is increasing as it is uncertain what others may also be involved.

MORE SEIZURES.

ST LOUIS, May 13.—The rectifying establishment of B. A. Fienman & Co., Karns City, was taken possession of by the United States authorities and the distillery of Messrs Sheran & Sons of St Joseph, Missouri, has been seized.

BALTIMORE, May 13.—About 500 barrels of whisky, the product of western distilleries recently closed by the government were seized in this city to-day. Seizures were made at five or six different warehouses.

WASHINGTON May 14—Whisky frauds are still receiving attention by the Treasury Department, and solicitor Wilson is continually unearthing frauds. Further record of evidence was discovered to-day against the Union copper distillery of Chicago and one hundred and fifty barrels of spirts were seized at their works. Three hundred barrels were also seized belonging to Bevis and Fraser in St. Louis, fresh proof having been obtained against them.

Photographic copies of internal revenue returns are being made at the Treasury Department and forwarded to the officers in different cities to aid them in substantiating their charges. Among those made to-day was one from a gauger at Cincinnati certifying that a certain number of barrels of spirits had been emptied and stamps destroyed in accordance with the law, and upon further search the same lot of spirits was found in Chicago in original packages, thus conclusively showing collusion of the gauger with the distillers.

On April 30, Mr. Wilson called upon collectors of internal revenue in different localities to furnish certain information concerning transactions in their districts but up to last night, very few of them had responded, and to-day the Secretary of the Treasury called upon them for an immediate reply. He is determined that all orders of this nature shall be obeyed, or collectors must take the consequences. A large number of communications has been received from different sections from parties offering to furnish proof of fraud, and the Secretary has directed all such to furnish the proof to the proper officers, and if found valuable and used, parties furnishing it will be remunerated.

Information reached here this morning that distillers in Milwaukee had called upon those of St. Louis to combine with them in procuring the services of Hon. Matt Carpenter to obtain their release. In response to it, Secretary Bristow sent dispatches to supervisors at Chicago, St. Louis and Milwaukee informing them that the best legal assistance will be furnished them in their efforts to convict those under arrest, and the Government is confident of establishing the guilt of all parties.

NEW YORK, May 15.—Collector Freeland, acting under orders received from Washington, detained about one hundred and fifty barrels of whisky in Brooklyn. It had recently arrived from the West and is supposed to be crooked whisky. Collector Freeland is now inspecting all rectifying establishments in his district. There are fifteen such places, and the object of the inspection is to ascertain whether any of the so-called crooked whisky has been received. Since the seizures were made public, the owners of only two distilleries in the district have notified the collector of their intention to run to their full capacity. All the distilleries that have been closed or partially closed will again resume operations.

ALL PAPERS TURNED OVER TO THE NEW COMMISSIONER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 15, 1875.—The further prosecution of whisky frauds, together with all evidence and records, will, on Monday, be turned over by the Solicitor of the Treasury to Mr. Pratt, Commissioner of Internal Revenue. The various supervisors who have been acting with the Solicitor have been ordered to report directly to the Commissioner and receive further instructions from him. The secret service force of the Treasury, however, will continue to aid the internal revenue authorities in detecting and seizing "crooked" whisky and bringing the offenders to justice.

THE RESULT IN BOSTON.

BOSTON, May 15.—For some days past United States Revenue Collector Slack and Detective Hays have been quietly investigating the books of the liquor firms in this city, having learned that a large amount of contraband western liquors had been shipped to Boston, The investigation has resulted in the seizure in transit to this city of some $50,000 worth of liquors, consigned principally to D. T. Mills & Co. and C. A. & W. Bird. Thus far no firms in this city have been implicated in any direct complicity in the contraband traffic. The investigation is still proceeding.

As a result of the investigation into the liquor establishments of this city about five hundred packages of liquors, valued at $200,000, the property of thirty different firms, were seized.

THE GREAT TRIAL.

All the Evidence In—The Summing Up to Commence on Wednesday Next.

NEW YORK, May 13.—The Brooklyn City Court opened at the usual hour. After the examination of Henry C. Bowen, Edward Eggleston, Charles Storrs, John E. Bowen, Marshall J. Morrill, and John C. Southwick, Mr Evarts rose and made a few remarks, stating that he understood only one counsel on the other side was to sum up the case, and he and Mr. Porter would sum up for the defence, but together they would not occupy more than five days. In view of the time it had taken to get the evidence in, he would suggest that an adjournment be had until Wednesday next.

Mr. Beach said he would rather continue on Monday, but would defer to the wishes of the other counsel.

Judge Neilson then ordered an adjournment of the Court until Wednesday next.

GREAT JOY MANIFESTED AT THE CONCLUSION OF THE TESTIMONY.

The following is from the Tribune's report:

Although the end of the trial was known to be very near, yet there was considerable surprise yesterday, when it was suddenly announced, about five minutes before three o'clock, that the last witness had given his testimony, and the case on both sides was ready to be summed up and given to the jury. Judge Neilson exhibited unmixed satisfaction when Mr. Evart's announced that he rested defendant's case. The counsel on both sides also appeared relieved and jurymen looked at one another and smiled as if well pleased that their long confinement was so nearly over. The reporters appeared to be ready to throw up their hats and cheer, and there were many congratulations and hand-shakings among them. Before the opening of the afternoon session, Mr. Evarts and Mr. Beach sat for several minutes talking and joking with the jurymen. The subject of their conversation was the proposed adjournment. The jurymen were strongly desirous of going on with the case without an adjournment but they yielded finally to the wish of counsel. After adjournment, all the counsel of both sides assembled in Judge Neilson's room where they had a private conference concerning the future management of the case. Beecher stood for some time after court adjourned surrounded by his friends, who shook his hand and congratulated him that the trial was so near its completion. Beecher laughed and chatted busily and Mrs. Beecher stood by smiling pleasantly, but speaking very little. Tilton remained standing alone for several minutes. He did not glance in the direction of the group of persons surrounding Beecher. He has been very busy with papers in the case during the whole trial and his face wore an expression of relief that his work was done. He left the court house in company with his counsel after they had finished their conference with Judge Neilson.

On Wednesday morning, Judge Porter will begin to sum up for the defendant. He will occupy about two days with his argument which will be devoted almost entirely to an analysis of the testimony. Mr. Evarts will follow him with another two days' argument devoted to the general legal features of the case.

Mr. Beach will conduct the whole of the final argument for the plaintiff. He will begin as soon as Mr. Evarts has finished, and will occupy about two days. It is understood that Judge Neilson's charge will not be very long, and he expects that the case will be finished the first week in June.

NEW YORK, May 15.—Judge Neilson is outlining his charge to the jury in the Tilton-Beecher scandal case. His Honor's ideas of what a judge's charges should be, are somewhat different from the practice which has obtained with some of the Judges in the State. Judge Neilson is opposed, as a general rule, to any comments by the Judge upon the testimony as presented. He believes in confining his charge to an outline of the case as presented, the points of law involved and the points in evidence that are entitled to particular consideration. The charge will probably occupy from a day to a day and a half. It is stated that after the verdict is rendered, whatever it may be, the counsel for Tilton and Moulton will press the criminal indictments found against them by the Grand Jury last fall to some sort of issue.

BOWEN INTERVIEWED.

The Brooklyn Eagle has an interview with Henry C. Bowen, in which occurs the following:

Reporter—I would like to ask you one question with regard to the paper called the "submission," which was drawn on the night of the arbitration. How do you explain the fact that on cross-examinations of all the members, the plaintiff's counsel did not ask them if they had seen such a paper?

Mr. Bowen—Because they did not know of its existence. On the night of the arbitration, a friend came to me, I'll tell you who it was, it was Storrs, and he said to me, "Bowen, they are laying a trap for you down there." I said, "in what way?" He answered, "why they are going to bring in Tilton's charges of seduction against Beecher and all other difficulties between them, and are to make them a part of your settlement. They want to have them settled at the same time." I answered that they would not draw me into that trap if I had my senses about me. So I went there, and the "submission" was drawn up, which stipulated that business difficulties between Tilton and myself were only to be considered. It was laid on the table, and after the arbitration was over, I put it with the two canceled contracts into my pocket, and locked them up in my safe and forgot all about having a "submission." Tilton forgot it. Moulton forgot it, and their counsel didn't know anything about it. Tilton's lawyers came to me seven or eight times to try and get me to make some statement of what I would testify to, but I said I would not say one word until I was under oath and on the witness stand. Then, when I got there, Mr. Fullerton stood up and tremblingly put me the question to produce all the papers in my possession relating to the case, and I did so, and when they saw the "submission," Tilton, Moulton and Tilton's lawyers were delighted, while Beecher's side was thunderstruck. Now, I havn't spoken one word to Tilton since that arbitration, and the members of the Committee testify they don't remember of such a paper. Well, there is the writing of it in Moulten's big scrawling style with Tilton's signature and mine, three good, substantial and living witnesses to the truth of my statement. What more is wanted?

INDIANAPOLIS.

Arrangements Completed for the Coming Musical Festival.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 14.—The preparations for the three great musical festivals, to be held here next week, are fully completed. The event promises to be a worthy successor to the Cincinnati festival. The solo singers are Miss Smith, Miss Cranch, Mr. W. D. Winch and Mira W. Whitney, the same who have sustained the solo parts at Cincinnati. The chorus is composed of one hundred voices under the direction of Prof. J. S. Black, Director of the Choral Union, who has been drilling the singers for months. The orchestra is full and complete. The festival will be held in the Academy of Music. Haydn's oratorio of the seasons will be produced on Monday night; selections from Handel's "Messiah" on Tuesday night and a Wednesday night concert of miscellaneous selections by solo artists. Special arrangements have been made with all railroads running into the city.

THE GALLOWS.

Execution of a Colored Murderer at Charleston.

CHARLESTON, S. C., May 14.—Josh Frazer, colored, was hanged at Camden to-day for the murder of Benj. Cooper on December last, He was convicted on circumstantial evidence, but after conviction confessed the crime. On the scaffold to-day he confessed that he murdered his wife and child and a negro woman, and had burned many barns and gin-houses.

IOWA.

A Senator Shot by His Son, Who Then Commits Suicide.

CHICAGO, May 14.—An Inter Ocean special from Iowa, says: Albert Young, son of Senator Young of Wisconsin, shot his father at noon to-day and then committed suicide. The father will survive. It is thought the son had committed forgery and resorted to this means of covering it up.

THE MINERS' WAR.

Threatening Speeches by the Leaders.

OSCEOLA, Pa., May 13.—John Siney, President of the M. and L. B. A., while addressing a large meeting of excited miners at this place to-day, said that if Capt. T. E. Clarke of the police force received any injury, the miners would not be to blame. It would be the fault of persons who sent him here. He also said that there were times when persons were justified in violating the law; that it was robbery, and persons who came now seeking to take the places of those out on a strike were robbing the children and women of their bread, and should be treated accordingly. Siney then sent this infuriated crowd to Powelton to drag the men from their work as they did at Fisher's works yesterday.

It is the universal belief here among disinterested citizens that if there is bloodshed the blame will rest with Siney and Parks who are under pay of the national organization and who, it is believed, are being paid by shippers in other regions that are now working to keep the strike up. Siney and Parks are both foreigners and have made some very heavy threats against native-born miners and shippers who are all native-born.

PRESIDENT OF THE MINERS' ASSOCIATION ARRESTED FOR CONSPIRACY.

John Siney, President of the Miners' National Association, was arrested here last night, on oath of Capt. Clarke, charged with conspiracy.

MORE MEN COMPELLED TO STOP WORK.

TYRONE, Pa., May 13.—The strikers, with John Siney at their head, have stopped all work on the Moshannon branch. The Morrisdale miners, on the Phillipsburg branch, are working with about seventy men and the mine at Powelltown is working about thirty men.

WILKESBARRE, May 13.—A straggling fire was kept up by the striking miners from ten o'clock last evening until four o'clock this morning upon the Sheriff's possee at Hutchinson's breaker. Four more men went to work for Hutchinson this morning.

PENNSYLVANIA NEWS.

COL. A. K. MCCLURE will deliver an address at Lewisburg, Union county on Decoration day.

BEDFORD had a market house seventy years ago, but has none to-day. That's progress for you.

JOHN ROUSE, a colored man, was admitted to practice law at the recent term of the Bedford county Court.

THE Harrisburg Car works have resumed work on a contract for two hundred cars. This employs only one-third of their force.

THE workmen at the railroad shops at Renovo have commenced working ten hours per day, after working on short time since 1873.

THE York county court has ruled that no licenses will be granted to applicants who have been convicted of violating the license law within one year.

THE main building of the Tuscarora Academy, at Academia, Juniata county, was burned down recently. It was four stories high and built of brick.

THE scarlet fever is raging among the children in Sharpsville, Mercer county, and the Sunday Schools have discontinued till an abatement of the disease is had

THE stable of Jacob Semler, at Bedford, was burned to the ground on Saturday night last, roasting two horses alive. The fire originated from a spark from the owner's tobacco pipe.

THE fuel used at the Rawle blast furnace, Erie, is charcoal and natural gas. The gas is conducted a distance of eight or ten squares, through large-size gas-pipe. The iron is said to be better than when the fuel was all charcoal.

ON Sunday afternoon last, the barn of Rev J. L. W. Siebert of Milford township, Somerset county, was destroyed by fire, with all its contents. Ten spring calves and a horse were burned to death. It is not known how the fire originated.

A NEW DERBY correspondent of the Greensburg Argus details the death of John McCauley on the railroad at the Millwood mines that county. He fell off the locomotive and was run over and horribly mangled. Last week McCauley dug the grave for a boy named Campbell who was killed at the same place and under the same circumstances.

THE Uniontown Genius of Liberty says: A zinc mine has been discovered and opened in Georges township, this county, which bids fair to develope a new industry in this already wealthy mineral region. An analysis of a small specimen was made in Philadelphia a short time ago, and pronounced to contain zinc in paying quantities. The assayer was so well satisfied with the richness of the ore that he requested the parties to send him fifty pounds of it, that he might make a more complete and satisfactory analysis. The ore was sent to him last Saturday.

THE OIL DIFFICULTIES.

PITTSBURGH REFINERS JOIN THE CENTRAL ASSOCIATION — OBJECTIONAL FEATURES OF THE ASSOCIATION STRICKEN OUT.

The result of the numerous confereuces of oil men at the Monongahela House for the past few days is said to be a final agreement of the Pittsburgh refiners to join the Central Association. The object, and the plans for accomplishing those objects, of this association have already been explained in these columns. The association is now said to control ninety-five per cent. of Pittsburgh refineries and ninety per cent. of the refineries of Titusville and New York. The object of the conference was to induce refiners of this city to join the association, but the latter were loth to connect themselves with an organization that contained so many objections. The greatest objections were that the entire executive power of the association rested with the Executive Committee. They had charge of the buying and selling and running, and also the terms of transportation. This might possibly have given the Pennsylvania Railroad all the transportation, and the Pittsburghers were not inclined to yield this point, nor compelled to, as the B. & O. R. R. and the Columbia Conduit Company are other outlets. These objectionable features of the Central Association were finally stricken out where upon our refiners, or most of them, became members. The duties of the Executive Committee are now limited to buying and selling of the members' oil and the margin of profit to be paid is fixed at one cent per gallon. That is all members of the association pay to the treasurer of the same one cent for every gallon of oil they refine. The refiner is not limited to any particular amount, nor is he obliged to run at all. In return for this tribute, each member receives a monthly dividend proportionate to the ratio his refining capacity bears to the allotment of the district he occupies. The association has also pledged itself to have nothing to do with the matter of transportation by pipes, railroads or rivers and the members have also the privilege of retiring whenever any change is made or suspected to have been made in the operations of the association.

THE HANNASTOWN CENTENNIAL.

GRAND AND IMPOSING DEMONSTRATION AT GREENSBURG.

CELEBRATING THE HANNASTOWN DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE—THE GRANDEST EVENT IN OLD WESTMORELAND'S HISTORY—THE CELEBRATION A GRAND SUCCESS—THE PRELIMINARIES—THE DECORATIONS—WHO WERE THERE AND WHO WEREN'T—PARADE OF THE MILITARY—A "HITCH" AMONG THE MILITIA COMMANDERS—THE MASS MEETING—THE ADDRESSES, ETC., ETC.

The wrongs and abuses, the tyranny and oppression imposed by the mother country upon our fathers and forefathers one hundred years ago, are fresh in the minds of every true American, and need not be recounted here in justification of their action in declaring themselves a "free and independent people." Every impartial student of American history, whether American or owing his allegiance to another country, fully recognizes that fact and from the innate desire of the human mind to celebrate important events of bygone days will just as fully appreciate the motives that prompt us to commemorate the birth day of our nation and to make a jubilee over the spirit and courage of our ancestors who fully knew their rights and "knowing dare maintain." The question as to what settlers and of what locality were first in taking such action against the oppression of their King is one of considerable interest from the importance of the event, but whatever may be our belief on such a point, it is none the less fitting to be jubilant, and give expression to our feelings over such a local event when we have indisputable evidence that our fathers and those of our own district, were among the first, if not the first, to boldly declare their resistance to the cruel oppressions heaped upon them. An appreciation of these facts is the motive that prompted the demonstration at Greensburg on Saturday and called forth the sympathy from those living abroad in behalf of those making the demonstration.

The demonstration as is well known, was commemorative of the declaration of independence made by citizens of Westmoreland county at Hannastown on the 16th of May, 1775, and those whose sympathies were elicited will be glad to learn that the demonstration was highly successful in nearly every particular and fully worthy of the important event which it was designed to commemorate. As will be noticed below one little misunderstanding entered in that had a tendency to detract from the celebration, but fortunately its influence was not great, and in every other respect the occasion was abundantly successful. The action of the sturdy old citizens of Westmoreland in declaring their position and the declaration itself are already well known to our readers, and a report of the demonstration in honor thereof is all that would prove of interest.

A WORD ABOUT HANNASTOWN.

A word about Hannastown, the village where this first open declaration of opposition to British tyranny is said to have been made would not be out of place here. As is known, the little town is now blotted out of existence, and there is some doubt as to where its precise location was. The oldest inhabitants however, say that it was located about three miles from Greensburg almost north of the town. At the time of the declaration the village consisted of thirty or forty houses and a fort. On the afternoon of July 13th, 1782 the town was attacked by a band of Indians and Tories, who set fire to the houses. All the buildings with the exception of two houses and the fort were burnt to the ground. The place was never rebuilt, so that now the capital seat of Westmoreland county one hundred years ago—nearly all Western Pennsylvania—is known only in history. Two or three houses and a blacksmith shop stand upon the road where the capitol was located.

PRELIMINARY ARRANGEMENTS.

The project of celebrating on a grand scale the one hundredth anniversary of this important local event was first suggested about five weeks ago. The suggestion was considered and discussed by a few of the more prominent citizens of Greensburg, and on the 28th of last month the project took definite shape at a public meeting in the village. A committee of thirteen prominent citizens was appointed to make arrangements for the occasion, and it was given out that the celebration would certainly take place. Sub-committees were appointed on decoration, invitations, addresses, military parade and furnishing provisions, finances, etc. Each committee went earnestly to work, determined to make the event one of the grandest and most imposing that ever occurred in Western Pennsylvania, and in every way worthy of the still grander event—the declaration—which gave rise to itself.

INVITATIONS AND DECLINATIONS.

The Committee on Invitations, of which W. C. Marchand, Esq was chairman, sent invitations to the Iresident, Governors of the different States, and prominent persons generally. Replies were received that many would be there but of all the Governors invited, only Governor Hartranft signified his intention of being present. The Governorsof the following States sent letters of regrets, all declining the invitation on account of the press of official business: Arkansas, Indiana, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Mississippi, New York, Virginia, Delaware, Tennessee, New Jersey, Rhode Island, New Hampshire and South Carolina. A communication was also received from the private Secretary of President Grant stating that the latter could nd attend on account of a press of official business.

MILITARY ARRANGEMENTS.

An invitation was extended to the military of the division under command of Major General Gallagher, to participate in the festivities of the occasion. One was also extended to the Eighteenth division, (Allegheny county) sent toGeneral Pearson, commander of the division, requesting the attendance of his command at the centennial. Col. Dick Coulter, of Greensburg, was chosen as Chief Marshal of the military parade. In response to the invitation received General Pearson sent him a communication stating that the Division was in such a "condition financially as to preclude the possibility of their attending your centennial." The Centennial Committee, however, has sufficient funds to justify them in paying the transportation expenses of the troops and offered to do so, when it was thought that there would be a large turn out of the Duquesne Grays and other companies from this district. General Pearson, however, issued orders positively forbidding them to attend unless with the permission of General Gallagher commander of the district to be visited, and word was sent to that effect by Capt. W. P. Aull of the Grays. The same day Capt. Aull received a dispatch from Greensburg in reply, which had General Gallagher's signature attached, and stated that he "heartily desired the soldiery to attend"

With the other arrangementsfor the occasion our readers are already familiar; including the issuing of excursion tickets on the railroads, the election of two or more prominent citizens of each county originally included in Westmoreland county, as officers; the running of special trains, etc.

DAWNING OF CENTENNIAL DAY.

Saturday, the day appointed for the demonstration, did not dawn themost auspiciously. The atmosphere was very cool and threatening clouds overhung the little town that was so gaily decorated. A large cannon had been placed on "Bunker Hill," a little knoll near the town, and at six o'clock a salute of thirteen guns was fired in honor of the original thirteen States. The reports reverberated over the silent village, awakening the slumberers to a realization of the fact that the glorious Centennial Day had dawned. Soon afterwards, citizens and visitors, for many had arrived on the previous day, turned out to view the weather and meet other visitors that were expected. A turn out doors served to chill considerably the high hopes of the many enthusiastic celebrants, and a peep upwards at the dark clouds to dampen their expectations.

ARRIVAL OF VISITORS.

At an early hour, however, the sturdy yeomanry of the rich farming country surrounding Greensburg, came pouring into the town in streams. Shortly after six o'clock a delegation of nineteen members of Philadelphia Councils arrived in a special train. One hundred citizens, accompanied by a brass band, next came from Mount Pleasant and other points on the Southwest Penn Railroad. The next was the Gallagher Grays of Latrobe and one hundred and fifty citizens of Latrobe, Johnstown and other places East. At 9:15 a special train of eight cars with the Pittsburgh military arrived, followed closely by the excursion train, with eight car loads of people, including many ladies. Then came a third special train from Pittsburgh, with eight more car loads. The mail train brought up the remainder of the Pittsburgh delegation, with a large influx from all the stations on the route, including two hundred from Irwin's. By eleven o'clock the town was literally crowded with people, a larger number of strangers not having been there for a long time.

THE DECORATIONS.

These constant arrivals enlivened the town very much, so that the hopes for a successful demonstration kept growing brighter as the morning advanced. Shortly before ten o'clock the larger portion of visitors had arrived and the strangers were promenading the principal streets to view the gay decorations. The interest and enthusiasm of Greensburg's citizens, and especially of the ladies, was manifest in the profuse and tasty ornaments seen on all sides Banners were hung and large flags unfurled from the hotels, Court House and many principal places of business. Smaller flags fluttered from the windows of many private dwellings, and beautiful evergreen was abundant everywhere. On Main street directly in front of the Court House was erected a large arch beautifully decorated with evergreen and flags. In the centre of the arch were the letters "May 16," and on the sides "1775 and 1875." The decorations were very tasty and fully worthy of of the many highly complimentary expressions they elicited. While the visitors were viewing the decorations, the citizens of the place threw open their doors and stood ready to greet them. The handsome young ladies of the borough, gayly arrayed in their richest robes courteously received their young friends, ladies and gentlemen; from abroad. Every person seemed cheerful and happy and all was enjoyment, except for the chilly atmosphere.

STREET PARADE—ORDER OF PROCESSION.

The militia from the Eighteenth Division alighted at the outer depot at Ludwick where they formed into column. They were joined by the military from other places and the procession marched through the principal streets of the town in the following order:

Chief Marshal Coulter, with eight aids, on horseback.
General Leasure, representing Allegheny county.
Great Western band and Heflick's drum corps.
Knap's battery, with twenty-five men; Captain J. D. Walker.
Co. F, Duquesne Greys, thirty men; Lieutenant Dickey commanding.
Co. D, Fourteenth regiment, thirty-six men; Captain Heckert.
Latta Guards, thirty-four men; Captain Barr.
Co. F, Fourteenth regiment, twenty four men; Captain Perchment.
Gallagher Greys, Latrobe, twenty men; Captain Wood, with Latrobe band.
Delegation of Citizens from Latrobe with with banner and two flags.
Heath Zouaves, Captain Batchelor, with eighteen men, unarmed and in citizens' dress.
Hutchinson battery, twelve men, also unarmed.
Philadelphia Councilmen in Carriages.
Citizens' Delegation of Pittsburgh on foot, with red badges.
Mt. Pleasant band and delegation of all parts of the county.
Twenty carriages containing visitors, ex-Senator Bigham bringing up the rear in a buggy.

The Pittsburgh Battalion was commanded by Captain W. F. Aull.

WHAT THEY THOUGHT OF IT.

The sidewalks were crowded with spectators, while many others beheld the parade from windows, house-tops and other available places commanding a fine view. The fine appearance of the military, especially of the Pittsburgh boys, and the excellent music by the Great Western Band won the admiration of the citizens and visitors, and the parade was commented on very favorable, although it did not come up to the expectations of many. It was expected that quite a number of companies from the Eighteenth division would participate and a still larger representation of General Gallagher's division was anticipated. Only one company of the latter division, however, appeared, while the representation from this district did not reach near as high a number as was desired. This caused considerable talk among both visitors and citizens and General Pearson's action in denying the men privilege to attend was

STRONGLY DENOUNCED

while Gen. Gallagher was also blamed for the absence of so many men belonging to his division. The latter gives in explanation of this that the invitation was not extended at a sufficiently early date to procure a full turn out. It was also said, in extenuation of Gen. Pearson, that military etiquette forbade him to allow members of his division to be present at a demonstration in Gen. Gallagher's district unless an invitation had been received from the latter. Capt. Aull, of the Duquesne Greys, as stated above, received such an invitation, but this, it is alleged, was issued by another and without Gen. Gallagher's authority.

THE OTHER SIDE.

Numerous stories were afloat in Greensburg in regard to the real cause of the lack in numbers. It was asserted that some personal difficulties between Gens. Pearson and Gallagher on the one side, and Chief Marshal Coulter on the other, was the real cause. The two commanders not being very friendly to Col. Coulter, preferred to have the parade prove a failure, rather than the Colonel should be entitled to the credit and honor of a magnificent display. Another reason was that the managers of the Centennial were anxious that Capt. Aull should command, or at least occupy as prominent a part in the parade as military law would possibly allow, and the commanders from this division felt slighted that they were not more enthusiastically invited to that honor. These were some of the reasons given in Greensburg. We must not be understood to mean, however, that they were given by only Greensburgers and managers of the Centennial, for such was not the case. Where the blame really does lie, we are not prepared to state. Should it be ascertained, however, that it was the result of personal "misunderstandings" or of petty jealousies, the civic portion of the community will at least have ample ground for doubting that a

LOFTY PATRIOTISM

was the motive which actuated those implicated, whoever they may be, to identify themselves with the State militia and also to wonder who would be most eager to command and participate, were the troops called upon to undergo real danger. In this connection it should also be stated that the men who did turn out were said to have done so in violation of their orders, but of this we do not know. They received the praise and hearty thanks of spectators and managers we do know however, for being present.

THE DRILL—DINNER.

After the procession had moved over the principal streets it returned to Main street immediately in front of the Court House, where a drill took place, Lieut. Dickey acting as adjutant. A large concourse of people was attracted to the spot and watched the skillful evolutions of the boys with great interest. The drill was gone through with in a manner reflecting great credit upon the Pittsburgh boys. After the drill, the soldiers stacked arms in front of the Zimmerman House and indulged in an half hour's stroll through the town. They then formed in line again and marched to the Fair Grounds, where an elegant repast was served them in Floral Hall by the fair ladies of Greensburg.

Visitors and citizens then repaired to the hotels and homes for dinner. Many visitors were accommodated by private citizens, but yet the hotels were crowded. In order to accommodate the mass of people they commenced dishing out at an early hour and continued till well on in the afternoon.

THE MASS MEETING.

Half-past one o'clock in the afternoon was designated as the time for the mass meeting in the Court House, and at that hour the building was literally jammed with people, while hundreds stood about the yard and on the street, unable to gain admission. The meeting was called to order by Mr. Marchand, after which Dr. Frank Cowan read the Declaration of Independence as made at Hannastown.

THE OFFICERS.

Hon. Simon Cameron was called upon to preside and the list of other officers was read as already published in THE POST, embracing two citizens of the seventeen counties originally composing Westmoreland. The Rev. Mr. Speer then delivered a prayer thanking God for proclaiming liberty in this land and for the spread of its influence among other nations of the earth. Senator Cameron upon taking the chair, delivered a brief address regretting his not being prepared to deliver a speech of greater length, referring to the sturdy character of old Westmoreland's sons, thanking the meeting for the honor conferred upon him in selecting him as chairman and stating his gratification at being present. He made his bow amidst most euthusiastic cheering.

A REVOLUTIONARY RELIC.

A revolutionary relic in the shape of an old flag, very much tattered and torn, was then exhibited by Mr. James Laird. The flag was unfurled by Mr. Cameron, and a round of cheers was sent up by the audience. The relic was presented to General Craig by Joseph Proctor, First Brigade Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, and is now the property of a granddaughter to the General. It bore the initials of the name and station of the original owner, Mr. Proctor, but the letters are now very faint. There were thirteen rattles from a rattlesnake upon the flag, representing the thirteen States, and a motto below the snake, almost illegible, reading, "Don't tread on me."

COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS.

H. P. Laird, Esq., then moved that a committee of thirteen be appointed to prepare resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting. The motion was carried and a list of names of residents of the seventeen counties was handed to the chairman who read it as follows: H. P. Laird, Judge Trunkey, Judge Sterrett, Hon. John W. Williamson, Judge Junkin, Grier C. Orr, Colonel F. A. Rourer, William Jack, John W. Riddle, Rev. W. F. Cain, H. C. Morehead, David Shaw, D. S. Atkinson.

This committee is to prepare resolutions relative to the contennial Saturday and the occasion thereof, to be published at a future time, and to be recorded as a matter of history.

THE ORATION.

The address of ex-Senator Cowan was next in order and on motion of Mr. E. J. Kenan, the meeting adjourned to the Court House yard in order that more people might hear the address. The crowd kept still increasing and the orator was assigned a position on the south portico of the Court House.

ARRIVAL OF GOVERNOR HARTRANFT.

During these proceedings Governor Hartranft, who was on his way back from Chicago, had arrived on the Atlantic Express from Pittsburgh, and while Mr. Cowan was speaking, Governor Hartranft, preceded by the military, came riding up Main street. The band was playing "Hail to the Chief," and the music arose high above the orator's voice, so that he was compelled to cease speaking. The Governor was accompanied by his staff, consisting of Col. W. W. Jennings, Harrisburg; Colonel Chas. S. Greene, Philadelphia; Gen. S. Irwin Givin, Philadelphia; Col. David Branson, Philadelphia; Major Levi Huber, Pottsville, and Colonel Norman M. Smith, Pittsburgh.

When the military had passed, Mr Cowan resumed his speech, which occupied altogether about three-quarters of an hour in delivery.

ADDRESS OF THE GOVERNOR.

When Senator Cowan had concluded, a call was made for Gov. Hartranft, who had been provided with a seat in the rear of the orator's stand. He stepped over to the speaker's stand, and responded by stating that it was no personal motive or influence that led him, to be present but the public interest alone. He referred to the centennial celebrations at Ticonderoga, Concord and other places, which although accompanied by a local interest, will culminate in the grand Centennial in Philadelphia next year. After a brief allusion to that event he thanked those present for the attention paid him and retired amidst three rousing cheers.

OTHER SPEAKERS—BREAKING FOR THE TRAIN.

Addresses were then delivered by Judge Kirkpatrick and Hon. T. J. Bingham, both of whom were born in Westmoreland Co. These speeches were both listened to with much attention. After these addresses the crowd dispersed the soldiers formed in line and marched to the depot. Many of the strangers also hastened to the depot and took the special trains, the first of which brought the Philadelphia Councilmen to this city, arriving about six o'clock.

THE RUBICON CROSSED.

ALLEGHENY CITY REPUBLICANS BOLT FINALLY FROM RING CONTROL—RESOLUTIONS PASSED CALLING OPPOSITION CONVENTIONS TO ELECT DELEGATES TO STATE AND COUNTY CONVENTIONS—FULTON'S OIL POURING SPURNED—RESIGNATION OF NORTH SIDE DELEGATES, ETC.

(From The Daily Post, May 14.)

The adjourned meeting of North Side Republican bolters who would not that King Ring should reign over them, was held last evening to take measures to right their wrongs themselves, as the County Committee had refused to do it for them.

Mr. Wm. Paul, Jr., presided, with the press representatives as secretaries.

Mr. John B. Kennedy presented the report of the committee appointed at last meeting, as follows:

Whereas, the representative delegates to which Pittsburgh is entitled in the County Conventions have as a basis the vote of 1872; and

Whereas, By the action of the County Committee the delegates from the city of Allegheny are based on the vote of 1874, giving it an inferior representation; therefore

Resolved, That the County Committee is respectfully requested to rearrange the representation for Allegheny and base it on the vote of 1872, or some other equitable plan.

The report was debated at length.

Mr. Megraw was in favor of offering the County Committee ample facilities to back water and then if they hardened their necks he was in favor of showing them where they stood.

H. K. Tyler thought this meeting was called as an indignation meeting and found the proceedings entirely too pacific to suit him, but he was squelched by being told to confine himself to the question at issue viz: the sense of the meeting on representation.

About this time the temperature waxed warm and Mr. Smythe set the ball rolling by denouncing the County Executive Committee as a gang of corrupt paltry politicians who cared no more for the rights of the mass of the party, than the speakers did for the Khedive of Egypt.

Mr. Kennedy thought what was wanted was a general reduction of representation so as to reduce the power of Pittsburgh.

Mr. Hobson moved to strike from the committee's report the words "or some other equitable plan." The motion prevailed.

Mr. Samuel Hastings offered the following:

Resolved, That the Republican voters of the First Legislative district be requested to hold primary elections in their respective wards, on Saturday, the 21st inst, between the hours of four and seven o'clock P. M., and select one delegate from each election district to meet in convention at the rooms of the Allegheny Republican Club to be held on Monday; 24th inst, at ten o'clock A. M., for the purpose of electing delegates to the State Convention to be held at Lancaster on the 26th inst.

Resolved, That the Republicans in the townships and boroughs comprising with the city of Allegheny the Forty-second Senatorial district be also requested to hold primary meetings at the time aforesaid and meet in joint convention with the delegates from the city of Allegheny to select one delegate to represent the district in the State Convention aforesaid.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted.

Alderman D. L. Smith said he had been informed that the delegates to the Lancaster Convention had been selected for the express purpose of nominating a State Treasurer. He called attention to the great danger existing of losing Pennsylvania, and also to the fact that but seventeen States were now under the control of the Republican party. If the people were to be manipulated in the manner attempted by Pittsburgh politicians, the defeat of the party in the next Presidential contest was a foregone conclusion. He wanted a ticket which was not set up by Bob Mackey, Kemble, or any Eastern clique, who could rule local wire-pullers. The speaker had been informed that the present breeze would soon blow over, and he wanted the party on the North Side to show the falsity of the assertion. He wanted delegates elected to the Convention who would have nerve enough to demand admission and respect, and who would say to the Convention

"IF YOU DON'T ADMIT US WE WILL VOTE AGAINST YOU."

Said the speaker, "you have always been treated with contempt by Pittsburgh Republicans."

Mr. Hobson here rose and denied that he had been approached on the subject of the State Treasuryship.

Mr. Smith—I did not mean to say that the delegates had been instructed on the subject, but that they had been selected with reference to the election of a State Treasurer.

RESIGNATIONS.

Mr. Hobson tendered his resignation to the meeting as a delegate to the State Convention, and was followed by Mr. Woolsey who also tendered that of Captain Tyson. This makes three out of the four in that district, and it was intimated that the fourth had better find time to spare from journalistic duties to send in his, or in the event of refusal he would be forced to step down and out of Allegheny Republican politics.

On motion, the action of the resigning members was unanimously endorsed.

A motion to tender them a vote of thanks did not prevail, on the ground that they had acted from a sense of duty and that "virtue is its own reward," calls were then made for the remaining delegate to come forward and follow the example of his fellows, but no response followed.

ANOTHER RESOLVE.

Mr. Claney offered the following which was also adopted:

Resolved, That if the County Executive Committee refuse to reconsider their action as to the representative delegates from Allegheny county. Then that the Convention assembled for the purpose of electing delegates to the Convention to be holden at Lancaster, be requested to take the matter into consideration, and arrange for the proper representation of the district they represent at the county conventions to be holden in June.

FULTON AS AN OIL POURER.

Loud calls were made for John Megraw, and in response he got off a rambling incoherent speech, in which he sparred wildly at horned snakes, Democrats and the Pittsburgh Ring. The latter he said stunk in the nostrils of all honest men and should be turned over to the Health Officer for disinfection. Fulton, he characterized as a poor creature who only told what the Ring allowed him to tell. He then referred to Mr. F.'s. famous speech at the water works in terms of withering contempt. Fulton, he said as an oil pourer wasn't a success.

Mr. McNeill moved

THE COURTS.

MONDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Ewing.

Gustav Schultz was acquitted of charges of illegal liquor selling and perjury, but ordered to pay costs. George Hunter prosecutor.

A nolle pros was allowed on four charges of libel against Jno. M. Davis, editor of the Labor Tribune. Christopher Ward, Michael Murphy, W. P. Reed and Lyman Woodworth prosecutors. The prosecutors had been denominated "black sheep" by the defendant through the paper.

R. B. Blackstock was convicted of assault and battery on Wm. W. Wright and fined five dollars and costs.

Chas. Ritter, charged by George Ritter with assault and battery, was acquitted.

William Gold, charged with larceny by Margaret Lane was acquitted.

Ralph Lawyer was acquitted of assault and battery with intent to commit a rape, Harriet C. Grace prosecutrix.

Thos. R. Sill was acquitted of charges of embezzlement and larceny by bailee, Jacob Weisenstern and Joseph Cricks prosecutors.

Francis J. McGuire, for assault and battery on Col. Jack Havey was fined fifteen dollars and costs.

Rosina Ellwanger, charged with selling liquor to minors; A. Schnellbach, selling without a license, and Lois Armstrong with keeping a bawdy and disorderly house, were each allowed a nolle pros on payment of costs.

James Whipple, formerly convicted of larceny was on a new trial acquitted yesterday.

The trial of Sidney Davis for the murder of Benjamin Wilson at Camdeu Station, Mifflin township, over a year since, will begin this morning. The deceased was pushed over a porch by Davis at the saloon owned by the father of the latter. It is not believed there was any intention to kill.

Common Pleas No. 1—Judges Sterrett and Collier.

C. Coleman & Son vs. S. Lissberger. Verdict for plaintiffs for $235 80.

James McCutcheon and Alex. McCutcheon, executors of Alex. McCutcheon deceased vs. James and Henry Strouss, is on trial.

H. & G. Krug vs. J. P. Fowler. Verdict for plaintiffs for $258 41.

James McCarney vs. Louis Berkowitz. Verdict for defendant.

Common Pleas No. 2.—Judges Kirkpatrick and White.

John Henderson vs. John Chislett, Henry Williams, R. H. Negley, F. S. Bissel, Wm. M. Young and W. J. Radcliffe, an action to recover damages against the Commissioners of Stanton avenue for alleged tresspass on the property of plaintiff while making the improvement. On trial.

Collins et al vs. Oliver W. Barnes, is still on trial.

United States District Court—Judge McCandless.

Abraham Waxelbaum, bankrupt, Erie. Register's report on the petition of S. S. Spencer, Esq., filed on the 29th ult., approved.

Andrew D. Miller, bankrupt, Pittsburgh. Order made continuing the hearing on motion for an injunction against Frew & Co., continued to the 22d inst., and Register Shafer, authorized to proceed to Philadelphia and take testimony to be used in said application for injunction.

Edward I. Hall, bankrupt, Crawford county. Bankrupt's petition for discharge presented, and order made for final hearing on the 11th prox., before Register Rogers.

U. S. Circuit Court—Judge McKennan.

Alex. McCormick vs. the Germania Life Insurance Company is still on trial. The defense are still producing evidence tending to show that Heyden took out the policy with intent to commit suicide for the benefit of his partner. Drs. Mabon and Goehring testified that in their opinion deceased had died of congestion of the brain, but could not state the cause of it, having made no post mortem examination. They enumerated opium and a number of other drugs which would cause congestion of that organ.

The defense will probably rest to day, when plaintiff will offer rebutting evidence. It is difficult to state when the case will be submitted to the jury.

TUESDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Ewing.

The trial of Sydney Davis for the murder of Benjamin Wilson occupied the entire day, and resulted in a verdict of acquittal.

Common Pleas No. 1—Judges Sterrett and Collier.

Michael O'Hara and Frances A., his wife, in right of the latter vs. Alfred Harrison, A. J. Fair and the School Directors of the Liberty sub-district of Pittsburgh. This was an action of ejectment to recover the Twentieth ward school property, consisting of about eight acres. Verdict for defendants.

James McCutcheon et al. vs. James Strouss et al. Verdict for plaintiffs for $634 01.

A. McDermitt vs. J. and J. F. Kelly, an action on a book account. Verdict for plaintiff for $182 10.

Louis Mattern was allowed to appeal from the assessment for State mercantile license, and notice ordered to be given to the Mercantile Appraiser.

Jocob Hillengrass vs. John Arnold and wife owners or reputed owners and Arnold, contractor, a scire facias on a mechanics lien. On trial.

Michael Hagemeyer's administrators vs. Chas. Pearce, judgement was confessed in favor of plaintiff for twenty-seven dollars. This was an action to recover for monies, claimed to have been advanced.

Common Pleas No. 2—Judges Kirkpatrick and White.

John Henderson vs. the Santon avenue Improvement Commissioners. Verdict for plaintiff for $252.

The case of P. F. Collins et al vs O. W. Barnes, taken up on the 11th inst., is still on trial.

Alice Ebert vs. Emanuel DeRoy, an action to recover a gold chain and breastpin, which the plaintiff alleges she loaned to to Francis J. McGuire, and which he pawned at the defendant's shop, is on trial.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

Annie E. Sink, Butler. The bill in equity filed in aid of bankruptcy proceedings, referred to Register Shafer to take testimony, and report the same and his opinion as to the interest the assignee may have in certain property.

Washington Stonebreaker, bankrupt, Johnstown. Injunction ordered to be issued against N. G. Odds & Son, A. G. Rouse & Co., and Peter Letzel their agents and attorneys.

J. & L. M. Childs, bankrupts, Erie county. The argument on the exceptions to the Commissioner's report on adjustment of liens, fixed for to-day.

Capt. Henry H. Kuhn, of Johnstown, was admitted to the bar of the United States courts.

W. O. Williams, bankrupt, Erie county. An argument had on exceptions to Register's report on adjustment of liens.

D. C. Oyster, assignee, &c. vs. Abel Gresh, of Erie county. Geo. Rothburn, of Ridgeway, appointed commissioner to take testimony.

U. S. Circuit Court—Judge McKennan.

Alex. McCormick vs. the Germania Insurance Company, is still on trial.

WEDNESDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Ewing.

Patrick Hughes was acquitted of a charge of assault and battery, with intent to commit rape, and the prosecutrix, Elizabeth Boulet, ordered to pay the costs.

Patrick Duffy was acquitted of a charge of larceny made by Reynold McDonald.

Wm. Kennneweg and John E. Buttner, charged by Wm. B. Ross with selling liquor on Sunday, were allowed a nolle pros.

J. Fisher, charged with perpetuating a nuisance in the shape of a ferocious dog, was acquitted.

Common Pleas No. 1—Judges Sterrett and Collier.

Jacob Hillengass vs. John Arnold et al., Verdict for plaintiff for $69 28.

Elizabeth M. Beebe, for use of Samuel Carson vs. the Iron City Fire Insurance Company of Pittsburgh. Verdict for plaintiff for $1,567 50.

Porter, Donaldson & Co., vs. John Hang and wife, an action for goods sold. Verdict for plaintiff for $438 17.

Woods' Run Savings Fund and Loan Association vs. W. M. McCullough, an action for rent. Verdict for plaintiff for $93 70.

B. C. Christy, assignee of L. D. Dummett & Co., for use of W. K. Wallace, vs. S. Breitweiser, an action to recover on a book account, is on trial.

Common Pleas No. 2—Judges Kirkpatrick and White.

In the case of Alice Ebbert vs. Emanuel De Roy, the jury found for defendant.

P. F. Collins et al. vs. O. W. Barnes. The jury were relieved until this morning in order that some law points might be discussed. The jurors after their eight day's work show no signs of exhaustion.

National Bank of Commerce vs. R. H. Palmer, Jr. On trial. The defendant is a brick maker at Glendale, on the Connellsville road. This is an action to recover on three separate promissory notes, made by George H. Anderson & Co., and endorsed by the defendant. The defense is that Mr. Palmer was incapacitated for endorsing the notes, and that the bank was notified that such was the fact, but afterwards discounted them.

The case of the Tenth Ward Bank vs. J. K. Moorhead, M. K. Moorhead and J. L. Boyd, impleaded with Cavin Adams was taken up and a jury sworn when Court adjourned.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

In the case of the assignees of W. H. Cluley, bankrupt, of this city, vs. Dr. H. W. C. Tweddle, J. H. Baldwin was substituted as one of the plaintiffs.

M. J. O'Rourke, bankrupt, Luzerne county. Petition of Richard McCue, creditor, for the ascertainment of this lien, was referred to Register Williard for examination and report.

W. O. Williams, bankrupt, Erie county. Argument on exceptions to Register's report on the liquidation of alleged liens by Mr. Davenport for exceptions and Messrs. Allen and Souther contra. Decision reserved.

J. & L. M. Childs, bankrupt, Erie county. Argument on exceptions to Register's report as to the validity of alleged liens.

U. S. Circuit Court—Judge McKennan.

The jury in the case of Alex. McCormick vs. the Germania Insurance Company will be charged this morning.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, May 19.—5 P. M.—Consols for money 94¼@94¼; for account, 94¼@94⅜; 5-20s, '65, 106; do '67, 109¼; 10-40s, 104; new 5s 102¾; New York Central 94; Erie 21¾@22; preferred 35.

Tallow 43s 3d. Refined petroleum 9s; spirits 8½@8¾s. Common rofin 5⅛s. Turpentine dull at 23⅛s.

PARIS, May 19.—Rentes 65 francs 10 centimes.

FRANKFORT, May 19.—5-20s, '62, 90d.

LIVERPOOL, May 19.—Cotton—The market was quiet; middling upland 7⅞d; Orleans, 8@8¼d; sales 10,000 bales including 2,000 for speculation and export, and 7,000 American. Flour—Extra State dull at 20s. Wheat—No 2 to No 1 spring steady at 8s 9d; No 2 8s 4d; winter steady at 9s. Corn dull at 33s. Pork steady at 75s. Beef 89s. Lard 64s. Bacon c. c. steady; 49s. Refined petroleum 9½s. Spirits 7¾s.

ANTWERP, May 19.—Refined petroleum 26s.

NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.

NEW YORK, May 19.—Money was easy at 2@3 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 4@4½. Sterling quiet at 486½ for sixty days and 480½ for sight. Customs receipts $337,000.

Gold, was strong, advancing at 116⅜ and closing at 116¼. Borrowing rates were 1@3 per cent. Loans also made flat and at the close 2 per cent for carrying was charged. The assistant treasurer disbursed $300,000. Clearings $44,000,000 Governments strong. Railroad mortgages quiet and firm. State bonds quiet.

The stock market was steady at the opening and soon after became firm for the general list and prices advanced ¼ to 1⅝ per cent with chief advance in Lake Shore. Later on the whole market became weak under the influence of Erie and prices declined ⅛ to 2⅛ per cent with the greatest decline in the stock last named. The other features were Lake Shore, Wabash, Pacific Mail and Western Union Telegraph.

An informal call has been made for a meeting of stockholders next Saturday and a rumor is current on the street that a compound injunction is contemplated against the directors restraining the sale or pledge on the proposed mortgage of the coal property of the road to raise money to pay the June interest, and secondly restraining the payment of the June interest on bonds involved in the controversy with Mr. McHenry and the London Banking Association. Stocks at the close were irregular and feverish with prices generally nearer to the lowest than the highest point. The market decline in Erie to-day had an unsettling influence on prices. The greatest decline in late dealings was in Panama which dropped from 143 to 141. Wabash was conspicuously weak and declined from 10 to 8⅛, Erie closed at 23⅛. The two extremes of the day were 25⅜ and 22⅞. There was some discrepancy in various telegrams about the closing price of stock at London some quoting it at 22¼ and others at 21. Transactions at the Stock Exchange aggregated 377,000 shares, of which 65,000 were Pacific Mail, 31,000 Western Union, 13,000 Northwest, 14,000 Rock Island, 11,000 Erie, 97,000 Lake Shore, 9,000 Ohios, 13,000 Wabash and 7,000 Union Pacific.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, May 19.—Flour—quiet and unchanged. Wheat excited and lower; No 1 spring $1 04⅛; No 2 fresh $1 10½; regular, $1 00¼ spot; $1 01⅞ seller June; $1 05 seller July; No 3 97¼@97¾c; rejected 88@89c. Corn active and irregular; No 2 mixed 68@69c spot; 69¼c bid seller June; 72¾c bid seller July; rejected 66@66¼c. Oats dull and nominal; No 2 62½@62¼c for spot; 62¾ bid seller June; rejected 60½c. Rye dull and lower, No 1 $1 05. Barley—quiet and unchanged. Seeds steady; clover seed, $6 65. Pork very active; closing strong at $21 00⅛ spot or seller June; $21 20 seller July. Lard active, and closed firm, at $15 spot; $14 95 seller June; $15 15 seller July. Bulk meats dull and nominal; shoulders 8¾c; short rib middles 11¾c; short clear 12c. Whisky nominal at $1 17@1 18. On call board wheat was lower. Corn higher at 69¼c seller June; 71¾c seller July. Oats higher at 63¾c seller June. Pork $20 85 seller June; $21 15 seller July. Lard strong and unchanged.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

N. Holmes & Sons, Bankers, No. 57 Market street, furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

BONDS.

Gold	116⅛
U. S. Sixes, 1881, (coupons)	124⅜
Five-Twenties, 1862	117
Five-Twenties, 1864	118
Five-Twenties, 1865	120⅜
Five-Twenties, 1865 (new issue)	122⅜
Five-Twenties, 1867	123
Five-Twenties, 1867 (registered)	122⅜
Five-Twenties, 1868 (coupons)	123⅜
Ten-Forties	116½
Ten-Forties (coupons)	117⅜
Currency Sixes	124⅛
New Five Per Cents	116⅛

STOCKS.

Western Union	77¾
Adams Express	100⅜
Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express	88
American Express	64¾
United States Express	51⅜
Pacific Mail	38⅝
New York Central	104⅜
Erie	23¾
Harlem	135⅜
Michigan Central	67
Michigan Southern	
Union Pacific	76
Illinois Central	103
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	91¾
Northwestern	78⅜
Northwestern preferred	84
Rock Island	1 12⅝
Milwaukee and St. Paul	35⅜
Milwaukee and St. Paul preferred	56⅛
Toledo and Wabash	9½
Fort Wayne	99½
Chicago and Alton	23¾
Ohio and Mississippi	5

CLOSING QUOTATIONS IN NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, May 19.—Following are the closing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:

GOVERNMENTS.

U. S. Coupons, 1881	124⅛
Five-Twenties, 1862	117
Five-Twenties, 1864	118
Five-Twenties, 1865	120⅜
Five-Twenties, 1865, (new)	122⅜
Five-Twenties, 1867	124
Five-Twenties, 1868	124
New Fives	116⅜
Ten-Forties	117⅛
Currency Sixes	124⅜

STOCKS.

Canton	64
Western Union Telegraph	77⅜
Quick Silver	17⅝
Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Co	25
Adams Express	100⅜
Wells, Fargo	88½
American Express	63¾
United States Express	51
Pacific Mail	38⅝
New York Central	104⅜
Erie	23¾
Erie preferred	50
Harlem	132½
Harlem preferred	134
Michigan Central	67
Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago	91½
Northwestern common	78⅜
Northwestern preferred	83
Rock Island	112⅝
New Jersey Central	110⅜
St. Paul	34⅝
St. Paul preferred	56⅜
Toledo and Wabash	8⅝
Toledo and Wabash preferred	15
Fort Wayne	99⅛
Terre Haute	5
Terre Haute preferred	24
Chicago and Alton	104⅜
Chicago and Alton preferred	118½
Ohio and Mississippi	23⅝
Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati	82
Burlington and Quincy	141
Lake Shore	67⅛
Panama	5
Illinois Central	103
Union Pacific	76
Central Pacific	93⅛
Union	104⅜
Delaware & Lackawana	118½

THE MARKETS

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKET

OFFICE OF THE POST, May 20, 1875.

REMARKS—The markets as a general thing present nothing very new or important, trade in some departments being slow, whilst others showed an entirely different result; this, however, is nothing unusual. The weather is on the mend; we have no doubt its effect on trade will soon be perceptible; our rivers are steadily declining; boats, however, so far have experienced no particular difficulty for navigation; freights for the South and West are steadily increasing; there is yet room for improvement. Bacon—The demand was fair and sales were regular at prices that have been maintained for some days; the leading dealers have a fair supply on hand; there is also a good deal coming in; dealers evidently are making extensive arrangements for the heated term. Flour—The demand was moderately active; the advance we have before noted has been fully maintained; the leading houses are well supplied and are well satisfied with the outlook. Butter—Prices are weakening and stocks are accumulating; holders are exhibiting more anxiety to sell before the weather becomes too warm. Apples—Good sound apples are in fair demand; mixed lots are not very saleable. Cheese—The old stock is pretty well exhausted; the new is coming in more freely; prices are somewhat uncertain.

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce since our last report.

Flour, bbls	993	Apples, bbls	28
Butter, pks	33	Oats, bushels	700
Corn, bushels	800	Potatoes, bush	4,200
Hay, bbls	195	Bacon, pcs	1,169
Bacon, tcs	64	Wheat, bush	1,440

The following are the wholesale prices unless otherwise noted:

APPLE BUTTER—Dealers were reporting an improved demand; the supply was equal to the occasion; the rates are 50 @55c per gallon.

APPLES—With a falling off in the receipts the demand has improved; the supply, however, was fully up with the demand; hence we have no change to record in prices; we quote fair to medium at $2@@2 50 per bbl; prime to choice sound apples at $3 00@3 50; as we have before remarked prices are the lowest we ever had for the season.

ASHES—The demand is slowly but steadily improving; the current rates are as follows: Soda ash—common 3¼@3½c; refined do 4@4¼c; potash 7½@8c; pearl ash 8½@9c; arsenic 6c; manganese 6¼c; nitrate soda 3¾c; fluor spar 2c.

ALCOHOL AND HIGHWINES—The demand was a fair one at the advance we have before noted; we quote the former at $2 50@2 60 per gallon; the latter at $1 22@1 24 per gallon.

ALES—For some time past trade has been slowly but steadily improving; the card rates are: India ale $10@11 per barrel; XX ale $9@10; X ale $8@9; half barrels in proportion.

BUTTER—Trade during the week has been active and a good many lots have changed hands; the supply, however, was fully up with the demand; the general tone of the market was weak, holders being anxious to realize; we quote as follows: Prime to choice roll 25@28c; do new dairy 28@30c; fair to medium 18@22c; common grades are very dull and have no fixed value.

BEESWAX—Sales were made at various prices ranging from 27@30c.

BEANS—The demand is slightly improving; this with a falling off in the receipts has strengthened the market materially; the present rates are: prime white navy $1 90; good medium at $1 75@1 80; common grades are very uncertain.

BROOM HANDLES—We quote: choice No 1 plain $17@18 per m; good $15 @16; choice No 1 painted $28@30; good No 1 painted $25@27; toy handles painted $20@22 50.

BROOM CORN—Advices from other points show a good demand and an upward tendency for choice, whilst for common the reverse is the situation; we quote green hurl 12¼@14c; green medium 11¼@13c; green stalk braid 11½@13c; green inside and covers 10½@12c; brush corn 13@14c per lb.

BROOMS—Are in fair demand; prices are unchanged.

BANNER BAKING POWDER—Steady; we quote ¼ lb cans $1 50 per dozen; ½ lb do $3; 1 lb do $5 50; 5 lb do $26; 10 lb boxes 40c per lb.

BAGGING—For Penn Mill the demand good; we quote 2 bush at 33c; 2½ do 38c; 3 do 45c.

CHEESE—The stock of old is about exhausted; new New York Goshen would command 16½@17c; new Ohio factory 14 @14½c per lb.

COKE—Remains inactive with sales by the car load $2 50 per ton, delivered here.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Is quoted at $7 50@8 per case.

CRANBERRIES—The rates are: $10@12 per bbl.

EGGS—Are lower; sales were made at 15@16c per doz.

FLOUR—Trade is reportedactive; prices being steady; we quote choicebrands as follows: winter wheat $7@7 5c; Wisconsin, at $6 00@6 25; Minnesota $6 25@6 50; red winter wheat $6 25@6 75. Rye flour $6. Graham flour $6 25@6 75. Corn meal $3 75. Oat meal $8 50@9 per bbl.

GROCERIES—The demand was fair and sales were regular: in the east there has been a slight decline in coffee; the decline induced buyers to take hold; however, the sales were liberal. Sugars was less firm and prices are weak. Molasses and syrups are unchanged; the card rates are as follows:

Green Coffees—Rio, good, 2c; Rio, prime, 22c; Rio, fancy, 24½c; choice Rio 23¼c; Java 35c.

Roasted Coffee—Rio, in papers, 27c; Rio, in bulk, 26½c; Java, in papers, 40c; Java, in bulk, 39¼c per lb.

Teas—Young Hyson 50@1 00 per lb; Gunpowder 50c@1 25; Imperial 50c@$1 per lb; Japan 55c@$1 per lb; Oolong 25@ 85c per lb; fancy $1 per lb; Souchong 25@ 85c per lb.

Rice—Choice Carolina 8¼@8½c; Patna 7½@8c; Rangoon, 7¼@7½c.

Spices—Cloves 55c per lb; allspice 17½ @18½c per lb; Cassia 33@35c per lb; nutmegs $1 35@1 40 per lb; pepper 26@27c per lb.

Candles—Star, full weight, 18½c; stearine 16c.

Soda—Bi-carb 6c per 10lb kegs; Bi-carb 8c per lb papers.

Sugars—Crushed 11¼c; granulated 11¾c; powdered 11¾c; Standard A 10¾c; New Orleans 8¾@9¼c; Standard B 10¼c; extra C, standard 10¾c; extra B, yellow 9¾c; extra C, white 10c; extra C, yellow 9¾c; cut loaf 12¾@12¾c.

Molasses—Strictly choice N. O. 72@75c; prime 70c; good 68c per gal.

Syrups—Extra white drips, 75c; sugar drips, 65c; lower grades, 45@50c.

Starch—Pearl, 5½c; silver gloss, 9¾c; corn 10¼c per lb.

Raisins—Layers $3 00 per box; valentia 12c per lb; currants 7¾c per lb; prunes 9½@12c per lb.

Soaps—Babbit's Best 8; Babbit's New York City 9½c; Irish soap, $4 50; German mottled, 7c.

GRAIN—The market is again active with a good trade demand; prices have been fairly maintained if we except corn which is easier with liberal receipts to operate with; we quote choice Kentucky and Michigan white wheat winter at $1 45 @1 50 per bush; Ohio and Illinois do $1 40 @1 45; Ohio and Illinois amber do $1 37@ 1 40; Ohio and Pennsylvania red winter $1 34@1 37; No 2 Chicago $1 20 nominal. Corn there were a good many lots changing hands; holders were more anxious to realize; we learn of sales of shelled at 85½c; we quote yellow shelled 87c; high mixed 86@87c; low mixed 85@ 86c; we quote ear at 85@86c for mixed and yellow. Oats are in light supply; holders are firm; we quote prime white at 73@74c; Ohio white 72@73c; mixed 71@72c. Rye was in a measure neglected; we hear of an occasional sale at $1 15@1 20 per bushel. Barley—prices are altogether nominal; we omit them.

HOMINY—Remains steady with sales at $4 25@4 50 per barrel.

HAY—With a falling off in receipts the market was firmer; we quote baled prairie at $17@19 per ton; timothy $22@24; wagon lots sold at various prices.

HEMP—Sales of Kentucky rough at $1 75 per ton.

MILL FEED—The market continues quiet; the rates are: bran $1 20@1 25; shorts shipstuffs and seconds $1 30@1 35; middlings $1 45@1 60; chopped feed $1 75 @1 80.

MAPLE SYRUP—The season is drawing to a close; we quote gallon jugs at $1@ 1 05; sugar 12@14c per lb.

POTATOES—The receipts were liberal; there was, however, a fair trade demand; we quote peachblows on the track at 95c@ $1 per bushel; peerless 85@90c in a jobbing way at the usual advance.

PROVISIONS AND HOG PRODUCTS—Demand fair at the following: Hams 13¾@14c; shoulders 10@11c; canvassed 11¼c; rib sides 13c; clear rib 13½c; clear 14c; breakfast bacon 14@14½c; dried beef 15@15¼c; beef tongues $7 00 per dozen; mess pork steady at $23 50 per bbl; Lard in fair demand; refined, in tierces, at 16½c; in half barrels 17c; in buckets 17½c; in 3 lb caddies 18c; in 5 lb do 17¾c; in 3 lb pails 18½c; in 5 lb do 18¼c; in 6 lb do 18c per lb.

LARD OIL—Extra No 1 winter strained 1 23; extra $1 13; No 2 85c.

SALT—Sales by the car load at $1 60@ 1 65; in a jobbing way at $1 80@1 85 per barrel.

RAGS—Are selling at 2½@3c per lb.

TALLOW—Steady; country 7½@7¾c; city at 8¼@8½c.

PEA NUTS—In better demand; Tennessee red 7@7½c. choice white 9½@10c per lb.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE POST, May 20, 1875.

REMARKS—The market for crude petroleum shows a little easier tone with a net decline of 2½@5c from previous quotations. The firmness before noted existing seemed only temporary and yesterday the market for crude was reported quiet. Refined remains steady with a rather slow and unsatisfactory feeling.

CRUDE.

The market yesterday showed a decline of about 5c from the prices previously reported and was quiet and weak. Sales were 7,500 bbls at Parker's and 2,000 barrels at other points in the oil regions. We quote United wells at $1 08¾@1 10; Union do $1 05@ 07½; immediate shipment $1 30@1 35.

REFINED.

The demand for trade account is steady and moderately active but the movement to the seaboard is rather slow; prices are about steady at previous figures. We quote at 10@10½c for standard white on the Connellsville track and 9½@10c on the Pennsylvania Railroad.

NEW YORK.

Refined spot and May delivery 12½@ 12⅝c; June 12¾@12¾c.

PHILADELPHIA.

Refined spot and May delivery 12½@ 12⅝c; early June 12¾c.

BALTIMORE.

Refined for spot delivery is quoted at 12¾@12½c.

OIL BARRELS

Are again dull and unchanged at $1 25@ 1 30 for city and $1 15@1 20 for country.

DISPATCHES.

TITUSVILLE, May 19.—The Courier says: The market opened this morning at $1 12½ and advanced to $1 15, afterwards a decline at the close; United offered at $1 10 with $1 08¾ bid with market quiet.

Sales were reported at

UPPER ROAD.

200 bbls spot	1 30
500 bbls spot	1 37½
300 bbls spot	1 35

OIL CITY.

700 bbls spot	1 35
500 bbls spot	1 36¼
1,000 bbls spot	1 30

UNITED AT WELLS.

1,000 bbls spot	1 15
2,000 bbls spot	1 12½
1,000 bbls spot	1 08¾

UNION AT WELLS.

1,000 bbls spot	1 00

IMMEDIATE SHIPMENT.

2,000 bbls spot	1 32½
1,500 bbls spot	1 40

NEW YORK, May 19—Closing of the 18th: Petroleum—Crude in bulk is held a trifle better; a sale of 500 bbls at 6¼c, closing at 6c bid and 6⅛c asked for prompt delivery and 6¼c for June; crude in shipping order at 9¼@9⅜c. Refined is very firmly held but there is a quiet trade quoted at 12¼c bid and 12⅜c asked for May; 12¾@12⅞c for June. Cases at 18 @19c; naphtha at 9¼c. At Philadelphia refined is quoted at 12¼@12⅞c for May and 12¾c to June, and at Baltimore at 12¾@12½c..

PHILADELPHIA, May 19.—Market firm; S. W. 12¼c; crude 5¾c; cases 18c; sales and futures none.

TIDIOUTE, May 19.—Market dull; $1 00 at wells.

TITUSVILLE, May 19.—Market firm at $1 30@1 32½.

PETROLEUM CENTRE, May 19.—Market firm at $1 30.

ROUSEVILLE, May 19.—Market very quiet and nothing doing; quoted at $1 30@ 1 32½.

OIL CITY, May 19.—Market quiet at $1 35.

PARKERS, May 19.—Market very quiet; shipment at $1 33¾; United $1 10.

ALLEGHENY LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE POST, THURSDAY, May 20, 1875.

CATTLE.

The offerings at the Union yards was a light one, scarcely exceeding 600 head. The quality differed but little from last week's offerings, consisting of common and medium grades; of strictly prime descriptions there were but few on sale; the demand for the latter was fully up with the supply; taken as a whole the market was an important one last and previous weeks as there was instances of better prices being obtained. There was a good attendance of butchers; it was the general opinion that butchers had allowed their stock to run down to a small amount, hence they were more anxious to purchase than usual, in fact some of them were compelled to purchase, whilst others were better situated.

We quote as follows:

PRICES.

Prime to extra smooth steers	$7 50@7 75
Good	7 00@7 25
Fair to medium	6 00@6 50
Fat cows and bulls, as per quality	4 50@6 00
Stockers	3 50@5 00

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

The supply on hand was considered ample, being considerably in excess of last week, making 269 head; demand as follows: Sheep 115 head; lambs 154; the sheep market was a fair one; in consequence of the amount offered holders managed to obtain full prices.

The current rates were as follows:

PRICES.

Prime to extra clipped	5¼@6c
Medium to good	4¼@5¼c

One lot of wooled only was disposed of at 6¼c per lb. Lambs—The market was steady and sales were made at last week's prices.

HOGS.

The market was firmer: the sales were small and so were the offerings, in fact the market for hogs has not been a very active one lately. We quote in a retail way at 8½@9c per lb for fair to extra prime.

FRESH COWS.

There were 31 reported; the market did not differ much from that of last week, or for that matter, for several weeks. Prime to extra milkers, $60@70 per head; medium to good, $35@50. John Beeler reported 4 at $45 each; P. Sheltmantle 4 at $175 for lot; John Cullen 14 at $60@70 each; Mr. Hall 4 at $35@55 each.

VEAL CALVES.

Are coming in freely; the receipts during the past week have been unusually large, and the market is easier in consequence. Quotable at 5½@6c for fair to good and 6½@7c for prime to extra; the latter is now considered an outside price.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE POST, THURSDAY, May 20, 1875.

CATTLE.

Out of 320 heads that arrived here during the week 270 were through cattle, leaving only 50 cows for sale on this market. With this light supply it looked favorable for an advance on prices, but it required quite an effort on the part of sellers to dispose of what few loads they had at figures ranging from ⅜ to ¼c better than last week's quotations. We note today extra beeves graded steers averaging 1,400 to 1,600 lbs; 7 to 7¼c; choice beeves, smooth and well fattened 1,300 to 1,400 lbs 6¾ to 6¾c; good beeves, fine formed and fat 1,150 to 1,300 lbs, 6¼ to 6½c; butchers stock and medium grades 5¾ to 6c; stockers, common, 800 to 900 lbs, 3¾ to 4c. stockers, good through 950 to 1,000 lbs, 4½ to 5c.

HOGS.

In this line we have had a severe dragging trade throughout the entire week, with a slight improvement to-day occasioned by very light receipts, which gave the market a little better tone and slightly straightened prices.

Sales were made at the following:

PRICES.

Good Yorkers	$7 65@7 75
Prime fat hogs	$7 50@7 65
Prime heavy Philadelphia	$8 50@8 75
Extra Philadelphia	9 00

SHEEP.

The supply was only moderate, and on Monday the market assumed an active phase at an advance over last week's prices of about 25c per 100 lbs, and the bulk of sales were effected at the improved figures; at the close to-day the market again became very dull, and following quatations are 25c off:

PRICES.

Clipped, best 100 lbs	$5 25@5 62
do prime 90@95 lbs	4 00@4 75

The arrivals were 320 cars cattle; 162½ cars hogs and 77½ cars sheep; cattle sales 1,003 head.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Produce.

NEW YORK, May 19.—Cotton dull at 16¼@16½c; futures closed quiet and steady with sales of 23,200 bales; May 16 5-16c; June 16 1-32@16 1-16c; July 16 3-16@16 7-32c; August 16 5-16@16 11-32c; September 16¼@16 5-32c; October 15 11-16 @15 23-32c; November 15 17-32@15 9-16c; December 15 17-32@15 19-32c; January 15 11-16@15¾c. Flour lower and in moderate demand; receipts 8,000 barrels; superfine western and State $4 75@5 00; common to good extra $5 10@5 15; good to choice $5 50@5 65; white wheat extra $5 60@ 6 75; extra Ohio $7 10@7 20; St. Louis $5 50@8 80. Rye flour steady at $4 40@ 5 50. Corn meal unchanged. Wheat—receipts 102,000 bushels; in moderate demand; No 1 spring $1 25@1 27; No 3 do $1 17@1 18; No 2 Chicago $1 18@1 20; No 2 northwest $1 19@1 20; No 2 Milwaukee $1 22; ungraded Iowa and Minnesota spring at $1 25@1 26. Rye firmer at $1 08¼@1 10. Barley and malt quiet and unchanged. Corn steady and in moderate demand; mixed western 86@ 87c; yellow 87c. Oats—receipts 20,000 bushels; heavy and lower; mixed western 76@77½c; white at 77@79c. Hay firm at 60@70c. Coffee dull at 15¾@18¼c. Sugar dull; fair to good refining 8 1-16@8 5-16c; prime 8 7-16@8¾c. Rice quiet and steady. Molassesdull. Petroleum steady; refined 12¾@12¾c. crude 6@6¼c. Turpentine steady at 35c. Rosin steady at $1 90@2 05. Pork lower at $21 50@21 75. Beef dull; plain 10c; extra 11c. Cut meats quiet; dry salted shoulders 8⅝c; pickled hams 12¼@12½c; middles dull; long clear western 12 3-16c; short 12¾@12¾c. Lard firmer at 15¼c. Cheese dull and heavy at 13¼c. Whisky dull at $1 21.

Dry Goods.

Business continues depressed with commission houses and jobbing trade irregular. The print market continues excited and many styles of standard fancies are selling by jobbers at 6¾c. Cocheco, Pacific, Hamilton, Manchester, Merrimac and Simpson's prints all sell at 9c in agent's hands and firm. Bleached cottons weak and Masonville, Ballou, Linwood, Whitinsville and Gold Medal are reduced half a cent.

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, May 19.—Flour dull; western extra $5 12@5 37½; family $5 75 @6 75. Wheat firm; No 1 amber western $1 43; No 2 $1 28; No 1 red $1 40; No 3 $1 38; mixed western. Corn weak at 85¾c. Oats quiet; white western 76@77c; mixed at 74½c. Rye quiet at $1 15@1 18. Hay firm at $18@25. Provisions dull; pork $22¾; bulk meats—shoulders 9c, clear rib 12@12¼c. Bacon—shoulders 9¾c; clear rib 13c; hams 14½@15½c. Lard 16¼c. Butter firm at 24@28c. Coffee dull at 15¾@18¼c. Petroleum nominal at 5¾@5¾c. Whisky quiet; western $1 25.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, May 19.—Flour dull; Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota family $5 75@6 50; Pennsylvania, Indiana and Ohio $6 37½@6 70; high grades $7@8 75. Wheat slow; red $1 40; amber $1 44; white $1 48@1 50. Rye $1 10@1 12. Corn dull; yellow and western mixed 85@86c. Oats steady. Pork $22. Beef hams 15@ 22¾c; smoked 13@14½c. Lard 14¾@ 15¾c. Whisky steady at $1 22. Petroleum steady; refined 12¾@12¾; crude 9¼c. Clover seed quiet at $10@12. Butter New York and Bradford county extras 23@24c; do firsts 17@19c. Cheese dull; western prime 12@13c. Eggs steady; western fresh 16@16½c.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, May 19.—Cotton active at 15¼c